

Chicago Unionists Tell Eisenhower:

FULFILL PLEDGE, END KOREA WAR

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Robert Bey, president, and James Pinta, business manager, of Local 758, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, have called upon President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower "to fulfill his pledge to go to Korea and bring a speedy end to the war. . . ."

The union officials wired Eisenhower:

"Now that the election is over, our members, like other

Americans, want to see our country on the path of prosperity and progress through peace, not war. Your pledge to go to Korea to bring a speedy end to the war reflects the desires of many of our union members and their fellow citizens. We look forward to your fulfillment of this pledge, and will do everything we can so that working people can go forward to more

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Gov't Myths of Violence Ripped By Gurley Flynn

By HARRY RAYMOND

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, testifying under cross-examination in the Foley Square Smith Act trial, continued yesterday her hard-hitting refutation of the government's fabricated charge that the Communist Party is engaged in a backroom "conspiracy" to advocate "force and violence."

It was Miss Flynn's 20th day on the witness stand and her first under cross-examination. But as far as the prosecutor was concerned,

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ed, he seemed to be working like a luckless gold prospector. He dug and dug but failed to find pay dirt.

Opening the cross-examination, assistant prosecutor David L. Marks delved into Miss Flynn's activities as far back as 1906, when she first became an organizer of the IWW.

He began, however, by asking if she had ever advocated violent overthrow of the government during the period she was a member of the Communist Party.

"No, I have not," Miss Flynn replied.

The prosecutor asked if she advocated "destruction and overthrow of the U.S. government by force and violence" before she belonged to the party.

She said she had not, but pointed out her theories of socialism and the state differed today from when she was an IWW leader.

Replying to another question, she said, "It is my understanding the Communist Party of the U.S. never advocated overthrow of the U.S. government by force and violence."

Q. My question covers the period from 1919 until today.

A. Yes, I understand.

Q. You were from 1906 to 1926 very prominently associated with leftwing activities?

A. Yes, that's correct.

Q. When did you join the IWW?

A. I joined the IWW in 1906. I paid dues until 1917 or 1918. Then I went into the Workers Defense League. . . . My relations with the IWW remained friendly, although we had differences.

Marks recalled Miss Flynn wrote a pamphlet for the IWW entitled, "Sabotage." She testified it had been withdrawn from circulation in 1920 and that earlier she had written to the IWW demanding that it be withdrawn.

Marks seemed to sense he was not getting anywhere. So he

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Vishinsky Proposes 11 Nations for Group On Ending Korea War

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Calling for strict observance of international agreements on the repatriation of war prisoners, the Soviet Union today again urged the UN to act immediately for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. In his second

speech to the Political Committee of the seventh regular General Assembly, Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet foreign minister and chief of the USSR delegation again proposed establishment of a UN-Commission for this purpose.

Vishinsky spelled out the Soviet Union's idea of the membership and functions of the proposed Commission.

"The commission is to be composed of: The U. S., the United Kingdom, France, the USSR, the People's Republic of China, India, Burma, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and South Korea," he said.

The UN would "instruct this commission to take immediate measures for the settlement of the Korean question in the spirit of the unification of Korea, carried out by the Koreans themselves, under the supervision of the above mentioned commission, including the extending of all possible assistance to the repatriation of all prisoners of war by both sides."

Vishinsky opened his statement with reference to previous speakers who, he said, had not only failed to whitewash the role of the U. S. government in the Korean

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Strike in South African City Protest Murders By Police

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Nov. 10.—African workers shut down the coastal city of Port Elizabeth in a one-day general strike to protest murders of freedom fighters by the police over the weekend and to demand an end to segregation. Heavily reinforced police

armed with rifles, machine guns and tear gas grenades patrolled the area.

The sister towns of East London and Kimberley were tense following weekend attacks by police which left a toll of 22 dead and 108 injured.

Port Elizabeth's 15,000 African workers refused to report for work this morning in retaliation for the city council's imposition of a curfew and a month-long ban on public gatherings.

The strike forced a 20 percent cut in electrical supply and cleared the streets, offices and homes of African workers.

In Johannesburg, leaders of the African National Congress called on all Africans to keep calm.

ASK PROTESTS ON SLAYING

The American people were urged yesterday to meet the outbreak of killings of the Negro people of South Africa with "increased pressure" on the U. S. delegation in the United Nations to take a "positive stand" against the racist policies of the Malan government. W. Alphaeus Hunton, executive secretary of the Council on African Affairs, in urging the public action, cited the police murder of South African Negroes in the last several days and declared:

The (Malan) government is at-

tempting to use now not only increasingly harsh repressive measures, such as barring meetings, curfews, etc., which the people resent, but is also ordering the police to shoot to kill."

Dr. Hunton declared that this new Malan policy is manifested, not only by recent events at Kimberley and elsewhere, but by the comments of white South African newspapers which show that "police action is the cause of the bloodshed."

The Council on African Affairs

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WEEKEND BRINGS \$2,000 TO THE 'WORKER'

We received over \$2,000 over the weekend, the first time in this campaign for \$50,000. Swell, but this rate must be maintained daily if we are to get that \$10,000 we need so desperately by the end of this week. So keep it rolling.

We received so many magnificent messages from every part of the nation, it is impossible to record them all.

Nathan Albert, heroic Pittsburgh fighter for progress, sent us \$15. Albert was recently released from jail after serving a savage sentence of more than a year because he fought against Jim Crow in the city's swimming pools.

From Bertha Reynolds of Stoughton, Mass., leading national authority on social work and member of the National Freedom of the Press Committee, we received \$350, her third contribution in the campaign.

"This is a fund saved for emergencies," she writes. "But there can be no greater emergency than threatens our paper. Here's hoping more will come through as they will when they realize what it means to them."

Eleven-year-old Billie Green, niece of Communist leader Gilbert Green, one of the 11 convicted at Foley Square in the 1949 frameup

Received Yesterday
\$2,132.30
Total Thus Far
\$14,546

Send contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N.Y.C.

trial, sends \$1 of her money and \$10 for her parents. She writes: "I learned many things from the Daily Worker I would not have learned from any other."

There was another \$100 from the Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee (its fifth installment, totaling over \$400); another

\$100 from the Boston Committee (its fifth for a total of over \$500); \$60 from the Illinois Committee (over \$300 thus far); and \$90 from the Philadelphia Committee.

The Illinois contribution includes \$15 collected by a route-carrier from nine of the people to whom he delivers papers. He said the response was most gratifying, and if he had more time he would have collected more. He will get more each weekend. He has 90 customers.

The Boston Committee promises to keep it coming at the rate of \$100 a week; the Minnesota Committee is shooting for \$800; the

Philadelphia Committee, just beginning to roll, expects to collect a lot more by Friday, when it is sponsoring an election analysis meeting to be addressed by Simon W. Gerson.

A group of "screened" seamen, who intend to get back their right to a livelihood aboard ship, send \$10 in honor of Al Lannon, builder of the National Maritime Union, who is now a Smith Act defendant.

That untiring New York fur worker, who had previously turned in a total of \$130 on a pledge of \$150, came through with another \$36 yesterday to bring him well

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Reporter Finds Workers Gird for Tough Struggle Ahead

By BERNARD BURTON

How do workers in New York's shops feel about Eisenhower's election? If a sampling of several metal and machine shops with a fair cross-section of the Big Town's national groups is any indication, then it's safe to say that the feeling can be summed up by the remark of one shop steward: "There's going to be tough

fighting ahead. The bosses are already acting cocky."

Not that things have been "easy" up to now, the steward went on to explain. Strikes have been running longer and getting tougher all along. Wage increases, won after grueling battles, have wound up in the deep freeze of the Wage Stabilization Board.

But now the bosses figure they

have a green light to wield the meat cleaver against labor—and they figure they'll get all the backing they want from Washington.

A shop leader in a metal plant of about 500 workers said the men and women there felt "sick" the day after elections. "Sick" but not defeated, this worker made clear, "because whatever we got, we got

with a fight. It will be the same way now."

"Maybe there will be more fights and maybe they'll be harder," he added. "But it will take more than a Presidential election to bust the union."

In nearly all these shops the vote vote was overwhelmingly for Stevenson. But it was not, because most people felt they were voting

for a "labor man." It was rather a great fear of the NAM-Eisenhower-Taft-McCarthy crowd.

But there was also the minority in these shops who voted for Eisenhower. How did these people feel the day after elections?

"NOT MY MAN" "It was funny," one worker told me. "The guy I work with, he was (Continued on Page 4)

68% of Wisconsin Farmers Want Korea Peace, Statewide Poll Shows

The vast majority of Wisconsin farmers want the U. S. to end the Korean war, a statewide poll taken by the "Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer" reveals. The largest vote on any of the four questions asked was the 36 percent recorded in favor of getting "completely out of Korea." The second largest response was 32 percent for "keep trying for a truce," making a total of 68 percent to urge peace. Sixteen percent were recorded as undecided, and only 16 percent voted for going "all out in our war with the Chinese."

So clearcut is the get-out-of-Korea majority, that the Wisconsin farm journal commented on the results as follows:

"One angle you'll notice is that most folks are not at all eager to leave the frying pan for the fire so to speak; you'll notice only 16 percent felt we ought to enlarge the present conflict."

"At the same time 68 percent felt that the present war ought to be ended either by a truce or by pulling out of Korea entirely."

"You could say then that the large majority of farmers feel that we have much more to gain by pursuing a course of peace rather than one of war."

"That's how a Green Lake county farmer looked at it. 'Going into a bigger war' he argued, 'is the easiest way out. It's about time we work a little harder to keep the peace.'"

"Agreeing was a La Crosse country homemaker. 'Let's play it smart for a change and try for peace' she ventured. 'After all, war won't solve our problems—it will only multiply them.'"

Another evidence of the people's opposition to the present U. S. government war policy is given in the same Wisconsin magazine's letters column. Every single one of the letters, reproduced below, applauds previous letter by a Mrs. Harvey Jones, which demanded that the Army stop drafting soldiers for service in Korea:

STOP FOOLISH WAR

"I feel like patting Mrs. Harvey Jones on the back for daring to express herself as she did in the September issue of this magazine."

"This feeling is mutual. I know. Why don't we arise in protest and do what we can to stop this foolish war in Korea which is killing off our boys and getting us nowhere fast? Why should our sons be sent overseas

to carry on this affair which was started by a mere handful of individuals, who, after having 'stuck their neck out' are ashamed to withdraw."

"I wish more mothers would express themselves about this situation. Just remember that the uncivilized world is at peace, what about our great civilization in America?—Shawano county reader."

TRAINING IS GOOD

"I agree with Mrs. Harvey Jones on her letter, 'Stop Korea Draft.' I think somebody should start doing something."

"I am sure all the parents would be willing to do most anything to stop this unnecessary killing of our sons. It sure isn't getting us anything just so the big shots can fill their pockets."

"I don't think we would care so much about prices, if only we could keep our boys home.—A reader from Sauk county."

MUST STOP FIGHTING

"This is a reply to Mrs. Harvey Jones, Vernon county. We are very much for getting up a petition to stop drafting our American boys and sending them to Korea."

High Court to Hear Appeal of Michigan CP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Supreme Court today agreed to review the constitutionality of Michigan's thought-control Trucks law, as the result of an appeal by the Michigan Communist Party. The law is similar to the McCarran Federal police-state law passed by Congress in 1950. A number of states have passed parallel laws.

The Trucks law orders all Communists and members of what Michigan officials label "Communist front" organizations to register and sets a penalty 10 years in prison and \$10,000 fine for refusal to register.

A suit by the Michigan Communist Party and its State Secretary, William Albertson, in the Detroit Federal court had sought to establish the unconstitutionality of the act.

The Detroit court had decided against the Communist Party suit in a 2-to-1 decision. Judge Theodore Levin, the one who opposed decision, warned that the law, if allowed to stand, would create a phenomenon "familiar in totalitarian countries—the stifling of free inquiries into political ideas that has characterized the growth of our democracy."

Worker Killed in Naval Depot Blast

McALESTER, Okla.—An explosion and flash fire roared through one cell of a shell-loading assembly line at the naval ammunition depot here Friday, killing one workman, Luther J. Yancey, 54, Red Oak, Okla.

Base commander William A. Burget said Yancey was cleaning a 5-inch shell preparatory to loading it.

Erie Freight Cars Now All on Diesel

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Erie Railroad today became the first major trunk line between New York and Chicago to complete the switchover from steam to diesel-powered engines for freight trains.

Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

urges, he said, pressure on the U. S. delegation to the UN, for "positive action" on two resolutions on the South African racist policies now before the General Assembly's Political Committee, one concerning the treatment of the Indian minority.

Also necessary, he said, is public insistence that the U. S. delegation sponsor a hearing before the UN of a spokesman for the African National Congress, now in this country, "so that the full truth of the situation may be heard."

The Council on African Affairs is currently seeking funds to help the work of the African National Congress and other groups leading the struggle in South Africa against the fascist white supremacist policies of the Malan government.

U.S. POW's in Korea Treated Fine, Ex-POW Paper Here Reports

How well are American POWs treated by the Koreans or Chinese volunteer troops? So well that the official newspaper of American Ex-Prisoners of War, whose honorary commander is General Jonathan M. Wainwright, tells its readers that "anyone having a loved one" in one particular POW camp "can rejoice in what appears to be quite good treatment."

The newspaper, "The XPW Bulletin," makes this judgment on the basis of two letters which it reproduces from 1st Lt. Armando Arias of the U.S. Army, who was captured in Korea Nov. 2, 1950, and who had previously been a prisoner of the Nazis during World War II.

The members of the American Ex-Prisoners of War are mainly former POWs during World War II (Gen. Wainwright was a prisoner of the Japanese), and so there is particular significance in the comparison made by "The XPW Bulletin" of the good treatment given by the Korean and Chinese democratic forces to their prisoners and the harsh rigors for those imprisoned by the fascist armies of Germany or Japan.

SPORTS

Lt. Arias wrote home to Los Angeles of the sports and cultural activities freely carried out by the GI prisoners in Camp No. 2, the two softball leagues, each with six teams; the "Billy goat" who is the "pet of the camp"; the four-day program of Easter activities, which included inside and outdoor sports and games, a play "On

the Town," vaudeville variety, and all the appropriate religious services, to include Sunrise Services. From his son, Bobby, Lt. Arias requested "sewing thread for our baseballs," and "one or two softballs."

In the same letter, Lt. Arias told how he, and two officers "from Puerto Rico," composed the "Latin Trio in one of the acts."

No Americans could so keenly appreciate the kind, honorable treatment given the American soldiers captured by the Koreans than men who had themselves experienced the other, fascist kind of treatment in Nazi or Japanese POW camps.

No wonder then, that "The XPW Bulletin" terms this American officer's letter "wonderful news."

Contrast this treatment of our own boys in the Korean POW camps with the almost daily reports that Chinese and Korean soldiers have been killed or wounded in the Pentagon-administered POW camps for some alleged infraction of unimportant rules.

Not only does the contrast shame us, but it exposes the fraud in the Washington argument that the fighting in Korea can't be stopped because the captured Korean soldiers are so happy in prison that they don't want to go home.

Here below are excerpts from the comments of "The XPW Bulletin" on the letter of Lt. Arias:

"This is one of the finest, and by far the most informative, letters we have ever learned about

from the Korean camps."

"Any POW will learn a great deal by reading between the lines. For example, no Billy goat would have survived for eight months in the camps in the Philippines; no POW in World War II would have emphasized the need for sports equipment in preference to food or medicines; and the picture having a loved one in Camp No. 2 can rejoice in what appears to be quite good treatment. . .

"Plays, games and religious services must mean that this camp is far better than some that have been inhabited by Americans. Thanks for this wonderful news."

POLL BY YOUTH GROUP IN ROCHESTER, N. Y. SHOWS 137 OF 150 WANT CEASE-FIRE NOW

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Rochester citizens are overwhelmingly for a cease-fire in Korea, results of recent polls indicate. In a peace referendum conducted on a busy downtown corner, 137 out of a total of 150 persons being polled by members of the American Youth Peace Crusade felt that we should arrange an immediate cease-fire and then discuss the issues in the Korean War.

"Well, it's about time somebody asked me what I thought," one woman said as she cast her ballot for peace.

"How could anyone disagree with this?" asked another woman.

When a middle-aged couple was polled, the husband voted no, and

added that he was for Stevenson. His wife disagreed. "Oh, this isn't for politicians. You're so anti-Republican you can't see straight. This is the young people. These are the ones they're sending off to get killed."

She was so emphatic that she convinced a person standing nearby, who had refused to give her opinion, to vote yes for a cease-fire.

When asked whether she was for an immediate cease-fire in Korea with all questions to be discussed later, one woman exclaimed, "Why, that's what Mr. Vishinsky says."

"But what do you say?" "I say yes, too. That's only sensible."

Both she and the pollster agreed that if the U. S. and the Soviet Union could agree on what was sensible, there would be no problem.

Only two persons felt that the atom bomb was the solution to the war.

Other polls at the YWCA, at a local church, and at the Negro Elks are also indicating that 90 percent of Rochesterians are for peace. In fact so startling was the reaction to the peace poll, that progressive and pacifist persons who had lost all hope of being able to rally Americans for peace, are now planning to get out ballots for their own organization.

Herald Trib Radio Critic Raps Organized Bigots on West Coast

By DAVID FLATT

Organized bigotry on the West Coast is concentrating its venom these days on radio and television news programs.

They are trying to dictate the "makeup of radio or TV news as they have succeeded so well in imposing their will on the content and personnel of entertainment programs," said John Crosby, Herald-Trib radio-TV critic in his column the other day.

If they succeed, he says, "the country is indeed in terrible shape."

The pressure groups of which there are dozens in Los Angeles include the Gerald L. K. Smith group, the Liberty Belles, organized by Vivian Kellems, Freedom Clubs organized by Rev. James W. Fifield of the "enormously rich" Congregational Church, the Pro-American League, the Wage-Earners Committee.

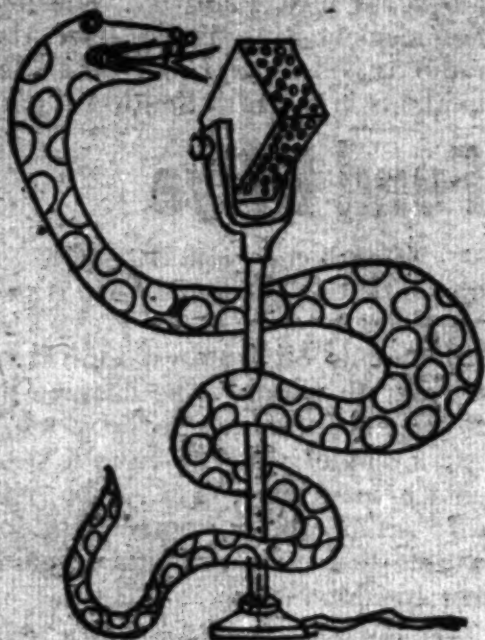
Last year Fifield was frequently lambasted for the anti-Semitic tone of his forums on radio station KFAC. One of the leaders of the Wage Earners Committee is Myron C. Fagan, better known as the "road company G. L. K. Smith. Fagan's anti-Communism, the Jewish Journal Opinion once said, is a cloak behind which he carries on a 'virulent' form of anti-Semitism in Hollywood.—D. P.)

Their propaganda, says Crosby, is directed at the advertising sponsor who "quavers with fear every time he gets 10 letters denouncing one of his actors."

Mind you, says Crosby, these professional bigots are not opposed to the opinions of the newsmen.

"Radio or TV newsmen," he points out, "except for commentators, of which Southern California has only one, are not permitted the luxury of opinion. They just tell the news as they see it."

Although Crosby does not say so, it is no secret that most of the time their reporting of the news in



no ways differs from the opinions of the organized bigots.

What the Gerald L. K. Smiths are up to is something that has shocked even those who have become hardened to the broadcasting of dishonest news about the world we live in. Their aim, says the Herald-Trib critic, is to place "certain areas of news" out of bounds for radio and TV newsmen.

"This," says Crosby, "is monkeying dangerously not only with freedom of the press but their own precious freedom to be informed."

As an example of their activity, Crosby cites what happened to a discussion program in Los Angeles called "America Votes Tonight."

"One topic discussed was the proposition: 'Should Red China be admitted to the United Nations.' A storm of protest arose, not because the panel members wanted Red China in the UN but simply because they discussed the problem at all. The program soon lost its sponsor and is now off the air."

Another local news program, said Crosby, had the practice of interviewing any one who happened to be prominent in the news that day.

One day a city official was fired for refusing to answer questions about his political beliefs. His ouster was the main story in many Los Angeles papers and "the official was accordingly interviewed on this program."

What happened? "The protest groups instantly raised an outcry over the fact that he was allowed to appear at all."

This, says Crosby, puts a "ridiculous and dangerous limitation on a reporter's duties and obligations."

It means that some news is "untouchable."

It means that the reporter can dwell on "some facts, not on others."

Crosby says that the Radio and TV News Broadcasters Clubs of Southern California are fighting "any such limitations" to the best of their ability.

He didn't say whether the broadcasters clubs were simultaneously fighting to end the "ridiculous and dangerous" limitation on honest news about certain "unpopular" areas of the world.

The organized bigots, said Crosby, are in a good position to continue their "enjoyable task of suppressing everything they disagreed with."

"There are some 20 radio stations in Los Angeles all fighting for the dwindling advertising dollar. The competitive situation being what it is, the stations are more than prone to give in at the very threat of a sponsor dropping a program. And sponsors are pushovers in the face of any sort of organized letters-writing campaign."

If that is so—let the sponsors hear the voices of liberty instead of bigotry.

"They should hear," said Sheldon Stark, radio and TV writer at a recent anti-blacklist rally, "instead of the voice of the witch-hunter, the true voice of this country—the voice of freedom."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

About \$\$\$, Upsets, T and A, Et Al . . .

THE MONDAY MORNING MAIL continues the steady flow of money this way for the paper's fund drive. Listen to this letter from Queens:

"Dear Les—Enclosed find \$19 from three couples out for a 'big' Saturday night. After a little discussion we all decided that rather than spend the money on entertainment we would go to one of our homes, drag out the old guitar, have some coffee and send the dough to a place where it would really count in the struggle for a decent world for us and our children. We had a fine time. Keep up the fight!—Three Calivantin' Couples."

See, the fund drive is a social influence tool.

With readers like the "Three Calivantin' Couples" how can the paper help but keep up the fight? Hope they make a date soon for a sextette rendition of "Oh What a Beautiful Morning" when the fight for peace is won.

Ten dollars comes with a note "Dear Lester—Accept this for the fund from a Brooklyn fan."

Another Brooklyn fan—the world is full of Brooklyn fans!—sends \$2 with a note saying, in part: "Being an avid sports fan, your column has always been a fine source of information to me, as well as a weapon in the struggle for democracy in sports. Yours

Which One Has 'A Distance to Go'?

Aside to Milton Cross of the "Post." Nat Clifton, the man "still learning to play basketball," with "a considerable distance to go before becoming a top pro," has scored 20 and 22 points in the Knicks' first two league games, leading the team in each. He is STILL the club's top rebounder and defensive ace.

for Peace and a White Sox-Dodgers World Series in 1953. . . MM." An enclosed clipping from the November "Sport" Magazine goes into the origins of the now defunct All America Football Conference, founded, as MM recalls, by "that great Chicago Tribune promoter, Arch Ward," and, according to the "Sport" account, destined to be a lily-white league.

It relates how Cleveland coach Paul Brown, at the 1944 organization meeting, refused to back down on signing Bill Willis, great Negro guard from Ohio State, despite pressure from the owners. (Willis turned out to be one of the great linemen of all time, an all-league choice in both the Conference and the National League, and one of the original stars of the championship, record-shattering Cleveland Club. He is still in there.)

OUR COLLEGE FOOTBALL predictions got caught in the upset wringer this week, leaving us with 12 right, 6 wrong and 2 tie games. But we did salvage our "super special upset" of the week, with Syracuse coming through in the upstate mud to wallop favored and apparently Bowl-bound Penn State. Our six defections were on Dartmouth wallowing tired Columbia—can football be fun to an undermanned line after five games of doubling up on offense and defense against fresh full platoon opposition?—Navy beating Duke, "Georgia" beating Penn, Pitt beating Ohio State, Nebraska beating Kansas and Notre Dame upending unbeaten Oklahoma in the TV special.

That last result sets up quite a ball game at East Lansing, Michigan, next Saturday between Notre Dame and Michigan State—number one rated club. After a glimpse of both, am free to say in advance that Notre Dame over Michigan State will NOT be our super special for the week. Like those Spartans.

This would be a TV honey, but the weekly game doled out to the screens by attendance-worried NCAA officials is Georgia Tech-Alabama. Which does give a glimpse at the unbeaten Engineers from Atlanta who just took Army apart 45-6. Against pretty fair opposition too. Alabama has wins over LSU, Georgia, Mississippi State and Miami to its credit and has lost only to Tennessee.

OVER ON THE pro front, those rugged Giants used their offensive versatility to beat the highly-touted Frisco 49ers in a big one at the Polo Grounds. After a quarter of "T" formation, they served up some "A," which is really a variety of ye olde single wing with power blocking ahead of the carrier, some nice deception with Princeton-type spinning by the fullback, and a better opportunity for passer Conerly as tailback to wait and spot his receivers than he gets chasing back from under the center's legs in the T.

With most everyone using the T these days, the Giants can and do create some confusion in defensive alignments by switching to the old-style attack. We'll see how Notre Dame handles Michigan State's interchanging offense.

Stout Steve Owen, who isn't the dumbest coach in captivity, also brewed a little special defense for the dangerous running of McElhenny and Perry, playing what amounted to almost an eight-man line, stopping the '49 running attack cold, and proving that a balanced attack is still the payoff by yielding 352 yards on 18 completed passes and yet winning handily. It's only when a virulent running attack is working that pass receivers get behind the defense for T.D.'s. Of course, the Giant scheme needs fast, sure pass defenders and rapid, conclusive tackling of the pass receivers, and that's what it had in Tunnell, Rowe and Landry.

The victory kept the Giants even with the Cleveland Browns, who fielded their full team for the first time this year with the return of pass-matching end Dante Lavelli, and outside-running back Ken Carpenter. With balance restored to Paul Brown's attack, Graham was the old pass-master again and fullback Marion Motley, whose great Nagurski-like prime was five years ago in the old A.A., broke loose for runs of 39 and 52 yards.

Should be a great run between the young Giants and the veteran Browns from here on in, with a three-way fight in the other division between Frisco, L.A. and Detroit's resurgent Lions.

ARMISTICE DAY—Should be a hint to certain people that wars CAN end . . . Anyone ever wonder why World War One's finish is an official holiday, schools closing and all, and the ending of the tremendous victory over fascism in World War Two has never even been considered for same? Could it just possibly be a reluctance by the witch-hunting authorities to have an annual solemn reminder that the great victory was won over mankind's enemies in conjunction with the socialist Soviet Union? Shouldn't vets of World War Two ask why THEIR war's finish isn't a holiday?

New Play by Nazim Hikmet, Turkish Poet Opens in Moscow

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR—Nazim Hikmet who lives and works here now has a new play "Story of Turkey" which is being produced by the Mossoviet Theatre. The heroic Turkish poet told this correspondent that he is also working on a movie scenario. Hikmet has been deeply moved by the actions of American women and others who have condemned the Korean war, in some cases returning medals given them for husbands or sons who have fallen in Korea. He is using some of these instances in the movie scenario.

At newspaper kiosks and in all the bookstores a striking book cover shouts these words: "America Wants Peace." It's a translation of Arthur Kahn's book based on his tour of the U. S. Put out in a large edition it is selling rapidly.

A new edition of Howard Fast's work has appeared recently. It contains the novels Freedom Road and Last Frontier, also Peckskill, several short stories and a selection of articles which have appeared in various newspapers here. Pravda, the other day, ran an article praising the stage productions of Fast's "Freedom Road" and "Thirty Pieces of Silver," both enjoying successful runs. The Pravda reviewer is impressed especially by the patriotic force with which Fast challenges the reactionary enemies of the American people.

American movie goers who have enjoyed "Grand Concert" can look forward to two other splendid

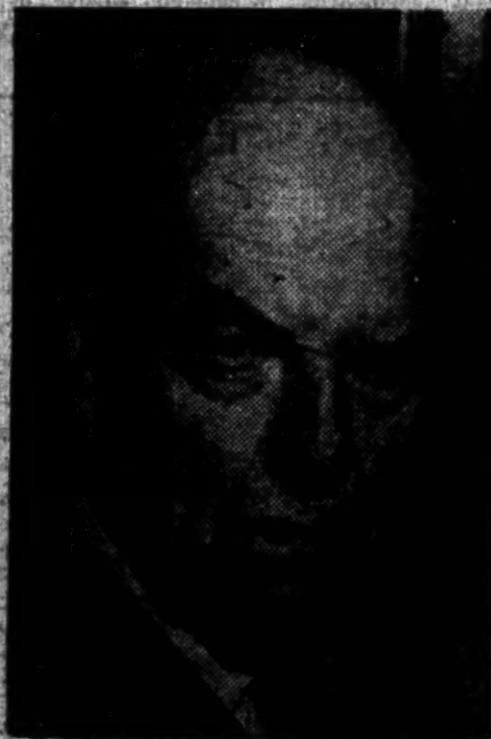
films on musical themes. One is called "Concert of Masters of Art" here and the other is a brilliant photoplay based on the life of Glinka, titled "Composer Glinka" here. Recalling how popular Khatchaturian's saber dance music from his ballet "Gayna" was on all our juke boxes, the saber dance sequence from that ballet in the first of these two new movies should wow American audiences. Done in color as almost all feature films are now, the dancing by the Armenian Theatre of Ballet and Opera to Khatchaturian's stirring music, is a treat to be seen not once but many times. The Venice scene in the Glinka movie and many others are as exciting as anything that's appeared on the screen. It's as good if not better than the movie Mussorgsky.

Byrd Forecasts GOP-Dixiecrat Regime in Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Sen. Harry F. Byrd, who refused to support the Democratic national ticket this year, stressed today that he expects the old coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats to hold sway again in the 83d Congress. He declared enough southern Democrats would vote with the Republicans to give the Eisenhower administration a "clear majority" on "sound measures."

Sen. Byrd suggested the Senate lineup will be similar to that which passed the Taft-Hartley Act over President Truman's veto.

The new Senate will include 45 Republicans, 47 Democrats and one independent.



DAVID BURLUK
(Noted painter)

More Notables to Aid Theatre Rally For Rosenbergs

Adding their voices to the national and international protest against the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, thousands of cultural workers will participate in a theatre rally to obtain clemency for the Rosenbergs on Nov. 19 at the Palm Garden, 306 W. 52 St.

"From the Record," a living newspaper dramatization by Ted Pollack, author of "Wedding in Japan," and "Midnight Visitor," a dramatic sketch by Edward Eliscu, lyricist, writer, and producer will highlight the evening's program.

Nelson Algren, Walter Frank, Ray Lev, Dashiell Hammett, David Burluk, Mervin Jules, and Max Goberman are among the sponsors of the rally, tickets for which may be obtained at Room 2, 1050 Ave. of the Americas, or by phoning MU 7-5360.

Calif. Churchmen Urge Truman To Save Rosenbergs

By BUDDY GREEN

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 10.—A group of East Bay churchmen and doctors added their voices to the thousands protesting the death sentences pronounced on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and in support of the campaign for executive clemency.

Rev. A. E. Williams, secretary of the state Baptist convention and pastor of Greater Faith Baptist church of Stockton, said:

"Personally I feel that the President should consent to reversal of the Rosenbergs' sentence on grounds that death for a charge of espionage has never been imposed on any American citizen."

Rev. C. J. Williams of Richmond, vice president of the Sunday School and Baptist training union of the state Baptist convention said:

"I don't like a spy even in church. If these people are guilty, they should be punished. But I don't think we should set a precedent by giving these people the death penalty, especially when it seems that sufficient evidence has not been presented against them."

Rev. J. L. Johnson, a pastor of St. John Baptist church of Vallejo, said in a letter, which he wrote to President Truman: "I feel the Rosenbergs are being treated unjustly before God and man... You as President have the power to grant executive clemency and save their lives."

Rev. Johnson's letter briefly reviewed the case for the President

and quoted scriptures from the Bible.

Dr. C. L. Collins of Vallejo said: "It sets an extremely dangerous precedent when a civil court can pronounce a death sentence because of someone's way of think-

ing. It sounds the death knell for American democracy."

Dr. Delphine Palm of Vallejo said: "As a practicing pediatrician I am appalled at this attack on free thinking American motherhood."

Plan Parley Nov. 15 on Plight Of 'Children in Today's World'

CHICAGO.—"What is it we are aiming to save if we lose our children through neglect?" asks the invitation to a Chicago Conference to Protect Our Children being held Saturday, Nov. 15, at Roosevelt College, 430 S. Michigan Blvd.

The conference, part of the city's observance of National Education Week, this year dedicated to "Children in Today's World," will open at 9:30 a.m. It is sponsored by 25 prominent Chicagoans, and has offices at 7600 S. Ingleside.

A plenary session on Health, Education and Housing will occupy the morning. After lunch there will be panel discussions from 1 to 3 p.m., with a final plenary session to hear panel summaries and discuss resolutions and election of a continuations committee.

The invitation states that the sponsors "feel that not enough

concern is being shown about the increasing danger to (our children's) health, their happiness and their very lives."

"As a nation we take pride in the love and care we give our children. But what about the 200,000 children of Chicago who live in overcrowded housing? What about the thousands of children attending overflowing classrooms? What about the Negro children, whose problems are intensified and aggravated because of discrimination and segregation?"

The call added: "This is a national emergency. We invite... to participate in this conference... mothers and fathers, teachers, social workers, PTA members, representatives of civic and professional organizations, churches, trade unions, women's clubs—all people interested in the welfare of children."



Billions for War... Health Funds Drop

PHILADELPHIA.—Health officials here revealed that "inadequate" funds are creating havoc with the health of the people of this city.

These officials do not explain that the huge expenditure of funds for the "war effort" are the real cause for inadequate appropriations to combat disease.

Tuberculosis is a disease that is rapidly rising, according to Dr. Julius L. Wilson, professor of medicine at the Phipps Institute.

DR. WILSON claims that effective control of tuberculosis is still 25 years away, and that there were more deaths from TB last year than all other contagious diseases put together.

He also stated: "Unless the appalling living conditions in certain sections of the city are improved, Philadelphia along with Pittsburgh will be the last strongholds of tuberculosis in the country."

The cure for tuberculosis is well known. Unlike cancer, the causes for TB have been determined many years ago—poor housing, bad working conditions and inadequate food.

WHEN THE PROFESSOR speaks of "living conditions in certain sections of the city," it is quite obvious what areas of Philadelphia he is referring to. Statistics show that tuberculosis is rampant in the working class and Negro neighborhoods of this city.

Dr. Norman R. Ingraham, Acting Health Commissioner for the City of Philadelphia, shows what the city's "inadequate health budget" is doing to the health of children.

Dr. Ingraham states that the city's health centers were "understaffed, under-equipped and otherwise financially undernourished." He estimated that "hundreds more mothers and infants do not attend clinic session because the overcrowded conditions are known to them."

INGRAHAM GOES ON to say that reports from the city's five health centers "indicate that shortages of nursing and medical staff are principally responsible for this unfortunate condition."

He charged: "Past failure to make budgetary provision for adequate nursing and medical staff and to pay realistic salaries has contributed to a health situation which is grave and which daily grows more acute."

Dr. Ingraham gives concrete evidence of what the "war effort" is doing to the health of our chil-

dren when he points out that Dr. Dorothy Hood, administrator of the consolidated center at 4077 Haverford Ave., has estimated that as many as 50 mothers and babies are turned away weekly from that center alone "because of staff shortages."

A SIMILAR CONDITION prevails at 4500 Paul St. and 3200 Frankford Ave. The center recently completed at 1408 Butler St. "has no staff at all." Ingraham explained that "last year's budget provided funds for its completion, but none for a staff."

These centers are located to predominantly working class and Negro neighborhoods.

Peace is therefore no abstraction, but vital to the health and living standards of the American people.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

TONIGHT IS YOUTH NIGHT AT THE DOUGLASS SCHOOL. Register and attend a class tonight. Classes in The Negro People and the World Today at 7 p.m. in Major Problems of U. S. Life: Their Cause and Solution, at 8:30 p.m. and a special Marxist Institute, 7:30-9 p.m. Frederick Douglass School, 124 West 12th St. (nr. Lane Ave., N.Y.C.)

Stoolie Cvetlic Says Eisenhower Is Giving Him a State Dep't Job

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10.—Matt Cvetlic, Pittsburgh labor spy, who helped frame Steve Nelson, says that General Eisenhower is giving him a job with the State Department as a consultant. He says the job starts next February. The announcement was made over the radio as Nelson and four other defendants in the fifth Smith Act trial were entering the U. S. District Court.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1) above that original goal. He is still plugging.

There is \$5 from an individual Chicagoan who says he misses The Worker very much if he doesn't get a single issue; \$5 from a pensioner in Alpine, Tex., who will do "without body nourishment for a time to help God's side in gaining freedom."

There is \$5 from Strasburg, Pa., \$10 from Binghamton, N. Y. to be credited to John Pittman, Rob Hall and Ted Tinsly; \$3 from a Philadelphia friend; a second contribution from a Metuchen, N. J., reader who had promised it Nov. 1. Apologizes for lateness and promises another on Nov. 15. Contribution came from Topeka, Kan.; Milwaukee; Williamsport, Pa.; Buffalo, Butte, Mont., and another \$15 from Madison, Wis., the fourth (or is it fifth?)

From Cleveland comes \$20, and another \$5 from Pottsville, Pa., where the going is "a little tough but I don't know what I'd do without my paper." A Mt. Vernon friend sends a buck, and there is five from a Bostonian; while three Plainfield, N. J., friends send \$15 because the paper is more needed than ever. There is another \$10 from Detroit, \$10 from Richmond, Ind., and still another \$2 from a devoted reader in that city who has sent four or five twos already.

There is \$2.50 from Hartford, Conn., \$5 from Wabash, Ind.; \$5 from Long Branch, N. J., another \$5 from Mt. Vernon, N. Y. for John Pittman's column; and \$10 from another Cleveland.

New Jerseyites contributed \$80

through Milton Howard, and another \$10 came from New Kensington, Pa.

There was \$100 from a group of Atlantic City friends who at the same time contributed another \$150 for defense of Smith Act victims and \$75 for fighting back on the Rosenberg case. In the minds of these progressives, the Worker's existence was closely related to the defense of the victims of oppression.

From Bassett, Va., came \$7 to George Morris' column, and a group of New York trade unionists contributed \$15 to his column. A Harvard student contributed \$59.50, and a Bronx taxi driver picked up \$14. Kings Highway housewives collected \$21 and expressed the hope the day would come when circulation expansion would make our pleas unnecessary. What's more, they pledged to help do the job. They have something, this tieup between increased circulation and funds.

Turkey Hikes Tariffs On U. S. Goods

GENEVA, Switzerland, Nov. 10.—Turkey announced today increased import duties on U. S. typewriters, washing machines and certain other household appliances and office equipment in retaliation for the high import duty the U. S. placed on dried figs.

The Turkish delegation to the general agreement on trade and tariffs said its new import duties would be effective only for the period during which the U. S. continued the increased duty on dried figs.

Rally!

U.S.A.—U.S.S.R.,

Cooperation for Peace

35th Anniversary of the Soviet Union

19th Anniversary of American Soviet Relations

Speakers:

Dr. John A. Kingsbury

Miss Jessica Smith

Dr. Corliss Lamont

Mr. Paul Robeson

Mr. Albert E. Kahn

Mr. Theodore Bosak

and Prominent U.N. Guests

ENTERTAINMENT • MUSIC

Thursday, Nov. 13 — 7:30 P.M.

ROCKLAND PALACE, 155th ST. & 8th AVE.

Admission \$1.50 and \$1.00 (tax incl.)

National Council of American Soviet Friendship
114 East 32nd Street, N.Y.C. — MU. 3-2080

REMEMBER YOU SAID YOU WOULD GO TO SCHOOL AFTER THE ELECTIONS

The Jefferson School Announces
Its Special 5-Session Courses
Registration Starts Nov. 10th
Classes Begin Nov. 17th

Some of the courses:

Pragmatism: Philosophy of U.S. Imperialism
—Howard Selsam
Problems in the Fight Against White Chauvinism
—Dollie Mason

These and many more.

Brochures can be obtained in the office of
Jefferson School of Social Science
575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16 St.) WA 9-1600



Chicago Unionists Tell Eisenhower:

FULFILL PLEDGE, END KOREA WAR

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Robert Bey, president, and James Pinta, business manager, of Local 758, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, have called upon President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower "to fulfill his pledge to go to Korea and bring a speedy end to the war. . . ."

The union officials wired Eisenhower:

"Now that the election is over, our members, like other

Americans, want to see our country on the path of prosperity and progress through peace, not war. Your pledge to go to Korea to bring a speedy end to the war reflects the desires of many of our union members and their fellow citizens. We look forward to your fulfillment of this pledge, and will do everything we can so that working people can go forward to more

(Continued on Page 6)

Gov't Myths of Violence Ripped By Gurley Flynn

By HARRY RAYMOND

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, testifying under cross-examination in the Foley Square Smith Act trial, continued yesterday her hard-hitting refutation of the government's fabricated charge that the Communist Party is engaged in a backroom "conspiracy" to advocate "force and violence."

It was Miss Flynn's 20th day on the witness stand and her first under cross-examination. But as far as the prosecutor was concerned,

High Court to Hear Appeal on Michigan Police-State Law —See Page 2

ed, he seemed to be working like a luckless gold prospector. He dug and dug but failed to find pay dirt.

Opening the cross-examination, assistant prosecutor David L. Marks delved into Miss Flynn's activities as far back as 1906, when she first became an organizer of the IWW.

He began, however, by asking if she had ever advocated violent overthrow of the government during the period she was a member of the Communist Party.

"No, I have not," Miss Flynn replied.

The prosecutor asked if she advocated "destruction and overthrow of the U.S. government by force and violence" before she belonged to the party.

She said she had not, but pointed out her theories of socialism and the state differed today from when she was an IWW leader.

Replying to another question, she said, "It is my understanding the Communist Party of the U.S. never advocated overthrow of the U.S. government by force and violence."

Q. My question covers the period from 1919 until today.

A. Yes, I understand.

Q. You were from 1906 to 1926 very prominently associated with leftwing activities?

A. Yes, that's correct.

Q. When did you join the IWW?

A. I joined the IWW in 1906. I payed dues until 1917 or 1918. Then I went into the Workers Defense League. . . . My relations with the IWW remained friendly, although we had differences.

Marks recalled Miss Flynn wrote a pamphlet for the IWW entitled, "Sabotage." She testified it had been withdrawn from circulation in 1920 and that earlier she had written to the IWW demanding that it be withdrawn.

Marks seemed to sense he was not getting anywhere. So he

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Daily Worker

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(8 Pages)

New York, Tuesday, November 11, 1952
Price 10 Cents

Vishinsky Proposes 11 Nations for Group On Ending Korea War

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Calling for strict observance of international agreements on the repatriation of war prisoners, the Soviet Union today again urged the UN to act immediately for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. In his second

speech to the Political Committee of the seventh regular General Assembly, Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet foreign minister and chief of the USSR delegation again proposed establishment of a UN Commission for this purpose.

Vishinsky spelled out the Soviet Union's idea of the membership and functions of the proposed Commission.

"The commission is to be composed of: The U. S., the United Kingdom, France, the USSR, the People's Republic of China, India, Burma, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and South Korea," he said.

The UN would "instruct this commission to take immediate measures for the settlement of the Korean question in the spirit of the unification of Korea, carried out by the Koreans themselves, under the supervision of the above mentioned commission, including the extending of all possible assistance to the repatriation of all prisoners of war by both sides."

Vishinsky opened his statement with reference to previous speakers who, he said, had not only failed to whitewash the role of the U. S. government in the Korean

(Continued on Page 6)

Strike in South African City Protest Murders By Police

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Nov. 10.—African workers shut down the coastal city of Port Elizabeth in a one-day general strike to protest murders of freedom fighters by the police over the weekend and to demand an end to segregation. Heavily reinforced police

armed with rifles, machine guns and tear gas grenades patrolled the area.

The sister towns of East London and Kimberley were tense following weekend attacks by police which left a toll of 22 dead and 108 injured.

Port Elizabeth's 15,000 African workers refused to report for work this morning in retaliation for the city council's imposition of a curfew and a month-long ban on public gatherings.

The strike forced a 20 percent cut in electrical supply and cleared the streets, offices and homes of African workers.

In Johannesburg, leaders of the African National Congress called on all Africans to keep calm.

ASK PROTESTS ON SLAYING

The American people were urged yesterday to meet the outbreak of killings of the Negro people of South Africa with "increased pressure" on the U. S. delegation in the United Nations to take a "positive stand" against the racist policies of the Malan government. W. Alphaeus Hunton, executive secretary of the Council on African Affairs, in urging the public action, cited the police murder of South African Negroes in the last several days and declared:

"The (Malan) government is at-

tempting to use now not only increasingly harsh repressive measures, such as barring meetings, curfews, etc., which the people resent, but is also ordering the police to shoot to kill."

Dr. Hunton declared that this new Malan policy is manifested, not only by recent events at Kimberley and elsewhere, but by the comments of white South African newspapers which show that "police action is the cause of the bloodshed."

The Council on African Affairs

(Continued on Page 2)

WEEKEND BRINGS \$2,000 TO THE 'WORKER'

We received over \$2,000 over the weekend, the first time in this campaign for \$50,000. Swell, but this rate must be maintained daily if we are to get that \$10,000 we need so desperately by the end of this week. So keep it rolling.

We received so many magnificent messages from every part of the nation, it is impossible to record them all.

Nathan Albert, heroic Pittsburgh fighter for progress, sent us \$15. Albert was recently released from jail after serving a savage sentence of more than a year because he fought against jimcrow in the city's swimming pools.

From Bertha Reynolds of Stoughton, Mass., leading national authority on social work and member of the National Freedom of the Press Committee, we received \$350, her third contribution in the campaign.

"This is a fund saved for emergencies," she writes. "But there can be no greater emergency than threatens our paper. Here's hoping more will come through as they will when they realize what it means to them."

Eleven-year-old Billie Green, niece of Communist leader Gilbert Green, one of the 11 convicted at Foley Square in the 1949 frameup

Received Yesterday
\$2,132.30
Total Thus Far
\$14,546

Send contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N.Y.C.

trial, sends \$1 of her money and \$10 for her parents. She writes: "I learned many things from the Daily Worker I would not have learned from any other."

There was another \$100 from the Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee (its fifth installment, totaling over \$400); another

\$100 from the Boston Committee (its fifth for a total of over \$500); \$60 from the Illinois Committee (over \$300 thus far); and \$90 from the Philadelphia Committee.

The Illinois contribution includes \$15 collected by a route-carrier from nine of the people to whom he delivers papers. He said the response was most gratifying, and if he had more time he would have collected more. He will get more each weekend. He has 90 customers.

The Boston Committee promises to keep it coming at the rate of \$100 a week; the Minnesota Committee is shooting for \$300; the

Philadelphia Committee, just beginning to roll, expects to collect a lot more by Friday, when it is sponsoring an election analysis meeting to be addressed by Simon W. Gerson.

A group of "screened" seamen, who intend to get back their right to a livelihood aboard ship, send \$10 in honor of Al Lannon, builder of the National Maritime Union, who is now a Smith Act defendant.

That untiring New York fur worker, who had previously turned in a total of \$130 on a pledge of \$150, came through with another \$36 yesterday to bring him well

(Continued on Page 3)

Reporter Finds Workers Gird for Tough Struggle Ahead

By BERNARD BURTON

How do workers in New York's shops feel about Eisenhower's election? If a sampling of several metal and machine shops with a fair cross-section of the Big Town's national groups is any indication, then it's safe to say that the feeling can be summed up by the remark of one shop steward: "There's going to be tough

fighting ahead. The bosses are already acting cocky." Not that things have been "easy" up to now, the steward went on to explain. Strikes have been running longer and getting tougher all along. Wage increases, won after grueling battles, have wound up in the deep freeze of the Wage Stabilization Board. But now the bosses figure they

have a green light to wield the meat cleaver against labor—and they figure they'll get all the backing they want from Washington. A shop leader in a metal plant of about 500 workers said the men and women there felt "sick" the day after elections. "Sick" but not defeated, this worker made clear, "because whatever we got, we got

with a fight. It will be the same way now. "Maybe there will be more fights and maybe they'll be harder," he added. "But it will take more than a Presidential election to bust the union." In nearly all these shops the vote vote was overwhelmingly for Stevenson. But it was not, because most people felt they were voting

for a "labor man." It was rather a great feat of the NAM-Eisenhower-Taft-McCarthy crowd. But there was also the minority in these shops who voted for Eisenhower. How did these people feel the day after elections? "NOT MY MAN" "It was funny," one worker told me. "The guy I work with, he was

(Continued on Page 4)

68% of Wisconsin Farmers Want Korea Peace, Statewide Poll Shows

The vast majority of Wisconsin farmers want the U. S. to end the Korean war, a statewide poll taken by the "Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer" reveals. The largest vote on any of the four questions asked was the 36 percent recorded in favor of getting "completely out of Korea." The second largest response was 32 percent for "keep trying for a truce," making a total of 68 percent to urge peace. Sixteen percent were recorded as undecided, and only 16 percent voted for going "all out in our war with the Chinese."

So clearcut is the get-out-of-Korea majority, that the Wisconsin farm journal commented on the results as follows:

"One angle you'll notice is that most folks are not at all eager to leave the frying pan for the fire so to speak: you'll notice only 16 percent felt we ought to enlarge the present conflict."

"At the same time 68 percent felt that the present war ought to be ended either by a truce or by pulling out of Korea entirely."

"You could say then that the large majority of farmers feel that we have much more to gain by pursuing a course of peace rather than one of war."

"That's how a Green Lake county farmer looked at it. 'Going into a bigger war' he argued, 'is the easiest way out. It's about time we work a little harder to keep the peace.'"

"Agreeing was a La Crosse country homemaker. 'Let's play it smart for a change and try for peace' she ventured. 'After all, war won't solve our problems—it will only multiply them.'"

Another evidence of the people's opposition to the present U. S. government war policy is given in the same Wisconsin magazine's letters column. Every single one of the letters, reproduced below, applauds previous letter by a Mrs. Harvey Jones, which demanded that the Army stop drafting soldiers for service in Korea:

STOP FOOLISH WAR

"I feel like patting Mrs. Harvey Jones on the back for daring to express herself as she did in the September issue of this magazine."

"This feeling is mutual, I know. Why don't we arise in protest and do what we can to stop this foolish war in Korea which is killing off our boys and getting us nowhere fast? Why should our sons be sent overseas

to carry on this affair which was started by a mere handful of individuals, who, after having 'stuck their neck out' are ashamed to withdraw."

"I wish more mothers would express themselves about this situation. Just remember that the uncivilized world is at peace, what about our great civilization in America?—Shawano county reader."

TRAINING IS GOOD

"I agree with Mrs. Harvey Jones on her letter, 'Stop Korea Draft.' I think somebody should start doing something."

"I am sure all the parents would be willing to do most anything to stop this unnecessary killing of our sons. It sure isn't getting us anything just so the big shots can fill their pockets."

"I don't think we would care so much about prices, if only we could keep our boys home.—A reader from Sauk county."

MUST STOP FIGHTING

"This is a reply to Mrs. Harvey Jones, Vernon county. We are very much for getting up a petition to stop drafting our American boys and sending them to Korea."

High Court to Hear Appeal of Michigan CP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Supreme Court today agreed to review the constitutionality of Michigan's thought-control Trucks law, as the result of an appeal by the Michigan Communist Party. The law is similar to the McCarran Federal police-state law passed by Congress in 1950. A number of states have passed parallel laws.

The Trucks law orders all Communists and members of what Michigan officials label "Communist front" organizations to register and sets a penalty 10 years in prison and \$10,000 fine for refusal to register.

A suit by the Michigan Communist Party and its State Secretary, William Albertson, in the Detroit Federal court had sought to establish the unconstitutionality of the act.

The Detroit court had decided against the Communist Party suit in a 2-to-1 decision. Judge Theodore Levin, the one who opposed decision, warned that the law, if allowed to stand, would create a phenomenon "familiar in totalitarian countries—the stifling of free inquiries into political ideas that has characterized the growth of our democracy."

"As American citizens, we demand that our boys be returned home, or else declare war, and use every possible means, including the atomic bomb to bring this 'police action' to a close."

"We have three sons in the service and one in the reserves as of today, which is perfectly O. K. for the defense of our country.—Mrs. C. W., Walworth county."

WILL SIGN PETITION

"We read the article by Mrs. Harvey Jones to 'Stop Korea Draft.' We heartily agree with her. If such a petition could be gotten up, we would sign it. I can't feel that God gave us our boys to go and fight so that the big shots can make money."

"More power to Mrs. Jones and any others who think enough of their boys to do something about it. I hope and pray that such a petition may come.—Mrs. J. D., Columbia county."

The poll showed 43 percent of Republican voters in Wisconsin urging that we "pull out of Korea completely," with only 28 percent of Democratic voters agreeing. Twenty percent of the Democrats favored "all-out war" with China, to only 12 percent among GOP voters.

U.S. POW's in Korea Treated Fine, Ex-POW Paper Here Reports

How well are American POWs treated by the Koreans or Chinese volunteer troops? So well that the official newspaper of American Ex-Prisoners of War, whose honorary commander is General Jonathan M. Wainwright, tells its readers that "anyone having a loved one" in one particular POW camp "can rejoice in what appears to be quite good treatment."

The newspaper, "The XPW Bulletin," makes this judgment on the basis of two letters which it reproduces from 1st Lt. Armando Arias of the U.S. Army, who was captured in Korea Nov. 2, 1950, and who had previously been a prisoner of the Nazis during World War II.

The members of the Americans Ex-Prisoners of War are mainly former POWs during World War II (Gen. Wainwright was a prisoner of the Japanese), and so there is particular significance in the comparison made by "The XPW Bulletin" of the good treatment given by the Korean and Chinese democratic forces to their prisoners and the harsh rigors for those imprisoned by the fascist armies of Germany or Japan.

SPORTS

Lt. Arias wrote home to Los Angeles of the sports and cultural activities freely carried out by the GI prisoners in Camp No. 2; the two softball leagues, each with six teams; the "Billy goat" who is the "pet of the camp"; the four-day program of Easter activities, which included inside and outdoor sports and games, a play "On

the Town," vaudeville variety, and all the appropriate religious services, to include Sunrise Services. From his son, Bobby, Lt. Arias requested "sewing thread for our baseballs," and "one or two softballs."

In the same letter, Lt. Arias told how he, and two officers "from Puerto Rico," composed the "Latin Trio in one of the acts." No Americans could so keenly appreciate the kind, honorable treatment given the American soldiers captured by the Koreans than men who had themselves experienced the other, fascist kind of treatment in Nazi or Japanese POW camps.

No wonder then, that "The XPW Bulletin" terms this American officer's letter "wonderful news."

Contrast this treatment of our own boys in the Korean POW camps with the almost daily reports that Chinese and Korean soldiers have been killed or wounded in the Pentagon-administered POW camps for some alleged infraction of unimportant rules.

Not only does the contrast shame us, but it exposes the fraud in the Washington argument that the fighting in Korea can't be stopped because the captured Korean soldiers are so happy in prison that they don't want to go home.

Here below are excerpts from the comments of "The XPW Bulletin" on the letter of Lt. Arias.

"This is one of the finest, and by far the most informative, letters we have ever learned about

from the Korean camps."

"Any POW will learn a great deal by reading between the lines. For example, no Billy goat would have survived for eight months in the camps in the Philippines; no POW in World War II would have emphasized the need for sports equipment in preference to food or medicines; and the picture having a loved one in Camp No. 2 can rejoice in what appears to be quite good treatment."

"Plays, games and religious services must mean that this camp is far better than some that have been inhabited by Americans. Thanks for this wonderful news."

POLL BY YOUTH GROUP IN ROCHESTER, N. Y. SHOWS 137 OF 150 WANT CEASE-FIRE NOW

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Nov. 10.—Rochester citizens are overwhelmingly for a cease-fire in Korea, results of recent polls indicate. In a peace referendum conducted on a busy downtown corner, 137 out of a total of 150 persons being polled by members of the American Youth Peace Crusade felt that we should arrange an immediate cease-fire and then discuss the issues in the Korean War.

"Well, it's about time somebody asked me what I thought," one woman said as she cast her ballot for peace.

"How could anyone disagree with this?" asked another woman. When a middle-aged couple was polled, the husband voted no, and

Worker Killed in Naval Depot Blast

McALESTER, Okla.—An explosion and flash fire roared through one cell of a shell-loading assembly line at the naval ammunition depot here Friday, killing one workman, Luther J. Yancey, 54, Red Oak, Okla.

Base commander William A. Burget said Yancey was cleaning a 5-inch shell preparatory to loading it.

Erie Freight Cars Now All on Diesel

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Erie Railroad today became the first major trunk line between New York and Chicago to complete the switchover from steam to diesel-powered engines for freight trains.

Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

urges, he said, pressure on the U. S. delegation to the UN, for "positive action" on two resolutions on the South African racist policies now before the General Assembly's Political Committee, one concerning the treatment of the Indian minority.

Also necessary, he said, is public insistence that the U. S. delegation sponsor a hearing before the UN of a spokesman for the African National Congress, now in this country, "so that the full truth of the situation may be heard."

The Council on African Affairs is currently seeking funds to help the work of the African National Congress and other groups leading the struggle in South Africa against the fascist white supremacist policies of the Malan government.

added that he was for Stevenson. His wife disagreed. "Oh, this isn't for politicians. You're so anti-Republican you can't see straight. This is the young people. These are the ones they're sending off to get killed."

"She was so emphatic that she convinced a person standing nearby, who had refused to give her opinion, to vote yes for a cease-fire."

When asked whether she was for an immediate cease-fire in Korea with all questions to be discussed later, one woman exclaimed, "Why, that's what Mr. Vishinsky says. 'Get what do you say?' 'I say yes, too. That's only sensible.'"

Both she and the pollster agreed that if the U. S. and the Soviet Union could agree on what was sensible, there would be no problem.

Only two persons felt that the atom bomb was the solution to the war.

Other polls at the YWCA, at a local church, and at the Negro Elks are also indicating that 90 percent of Rochesterians are for peace. In fact so startling was the reaction to the peace poll, that progressive and pacifist persons who had lost all hope of being able to rally Americans for peace, are now planning to get out ballots for their own organizations.

the DAILY WORKER
presents a discussion of

What Eisenhower's Election Means

ALAN MAX

Managing Editor

Participating staff experts:

Abner Berry, Negro Affairs Editor

George Morris, Labor Editor

Michael Singer, Political Reporter

Friday, Nov. 14, 8:30 P.M.

Yugoslav Hall

405 West 41st Street

Admission 50 cents

TRYGVE LIE RESIGNS; WAS TRUTH ABOUT KOREA WAR GETTING TOO HOT FOR HIM?

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Secretary-general Trygve Lie today submitted his resignation to the plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

A few hours earlier, USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky had focused delegates' attention in the Political Committee to the time discrepancy in the UN Korean Commission Report of June 28, 1950, and the Security Council

action of June 27, 1950.

Vishinsky had noted that the Security Council action gave post facto authorization for Truman's seizure of Formosa and intervention in Korea. He showed the Commission report could not have been based on first-hand eye-witness accounts, but only on the word of the Rhee regime.

The implication was that the report and the Council action had been pre-arranged.

It is recalled that Lie called

the rump Council to act in the absence of the Soviet and Chinese People's Republic delegates.

In his resignation, Lie, who has professed complete impartiality during his tenure of office, directed his only political remarks against the Soviet Union, People's China and the Korean People's Democratic Republic. He said, in effect, that an armistice could be secured today if only these governments would agree to the U. S. proposals.

Oil \$\$, Korea Pledge Won for GOP, Rail Union Paper Says

Big money poured into the campaign, especially by the oil monopolies, and Eisenhower's seeming promise to bring a truce in Korea were the top deciding factors to give the victory to the Republicans, said "Labor," weekly newspaper of the railroad unions in an estimate of its political writer Don Ramsey.

"So Tuesday's election has given us the most reactionary administration since Harding won in 1920 after the first world war," writes Ramsey.

He connected the big money poured into the campaign for the Republicans with the Dixiecrat shift to the Republicans, noting the offshore oil issue for which bolters like Gov. Shivers of Texas were loudest spokesmen.

"Next on the list," this writer would place Korea," continued Ramsey.

"That may seem strange. Stevenson and Truman repeatedly explained the Korean situation. It seemed to most of us that the people would surely understand, but thousands of mothers were thinking about their boys—some in Korea and some about to be called."

"The GOP orators took advantage of this opening and all through the campaign, they played on the heartstrings of these mothers."

Other factors listed by Ramsey were McCarthyism and the charges of corruption, milk costs, tax frauds "a long list of disgusting performances."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (FP).—A poll of 40,000 industrial workers conducted Oct. 5-11 for the CIO Political Action Committee revealed that women workers were going to vote for Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower because they believed he would bring peace where the Democrats had failed.

The poll was conducted by independent research agencies at factories in Philadelphia, Detroit, Columbus, Cleveland, Chicago and Los Angeles. The researchers did not know for what client the poll was being taken. Discovery of the woman sentiment for peace came accidentally when one of the polling agencies, acting on its own, segregated the reactions of men and women.

The agency found that 800

women in a Columbus split about evenly between Eisenhower and Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson and that the Eisenhower backers said they supported him because they believed he would bring peace.

This almost even division among women differed sharply from the polls in which sentiments of men and women were lumped together. These showed results ranging from 4 to 1 for Stevenson in Los Angeles to less than 2 to 1 for Stevenson in Chicago.

Sensing danger from the women's vote, PAC tried to counter-attack through programs aimed directly at women. "Apparently," a spokesman told Federated Press, "the emphasis on Korea in Eisenhower's final weeks of campaigning was too much. We figured that the women must have grown even stronger in their Eisenhower sentiments and convinced them that they should vote for the general. It looks like about 35 out of every 100 CIO workers voted for Eisenhower."

It was learned that even in the face of the poll results there was considerable opposition to any activity in PAC aimed exclusively at women. Some powerful forces inside PAC felt they had had much trouble with women's auxiliaries already. Throughout the campaign the central theme of CIO and AFL propaganda was that the GOP was the depression party while the Democrats had brought prosperity. Both groups concentrated on domestic issues, but to the extent that they dealt with foreign affairs they identified themselves with Democratic foreign policy and defended the Korean war.

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Hartford Education Board Backs Right of PP to Free Speech

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 10.—The Hartford Board of Education, by a 6-3 vote, has upheld its earlier approval of the use of the Weaver High School auditorium this Saturday, for a Post-Election Concert sponsored by the People's (Progressive) Party of Connecticut.

The Board, by its action, rejected the demands of witch-hunting groups, including Veterans of Foreign Wars clubs that it reverse its stand. People's Party

candidates Cincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte Bass had spoken at the same hall Oct. 25.

Paul Robeson will be featured at this Saturday's concert, along with Hope Foye and the Jewish People's Chorus of 70 voices.

Board president Lewis Fox stated for the majority: "Freedom of Speech and Assembly are two of the most cherished rights granted by the American Constitution, and a vigilant upholding of those rights could strengthen democ-

racy." Other board members who backed the majority decision were Rev. R. A. Moody, J. J. Daly, J. A. Hartman, Mrs. N. W. Coogan, J. R. Lombardo.

They stated: "We can't be trying to decide for the people what they should hear and think. . . . We preach equality. We've got to practice it. The People's Party is a recognized party and we've got to treat it equally, legally. . . . We're not favoring them or advocating them."

UTES FOR PHILIP MURRAY IN PITTSBURGH THURSDAY

Philip Murray's body, brought from San Francisco where he died of a heart attack, will be on view in Pittsburgh 4 p.m. at the Laughlin Funeral Home. He will be buried Thursday at St. Ann's Cemetery.

Condolences in the many thousands were wired to Pittsburgh to Murray's widow and to his union, most of them from labor leaders but many also from government and political leaders and from some employers.

Murray had been ill for some time, but his sudden death in a hotel room in San Francisco where he retired in an apparently jovial mood Saturday night, was a shock to his associates.

Among the condolences sent to Mrs. Murray was one by George Morris, labor editor of the Daily Worker.

The Pittsburgh city council met yesterday to pass a resolution of tribute to Murray.

Murray's death threw into confusion plans for the CIO and the steel union in general, and in particular preparation for the CIO convention scheduled to begin in Los Angeles next week. Murray held undisputed power and authority in both organizations.

The CIO's officers and the 48-man general executive board were to go into session in Los Angeles starting Tuesday to prepare for the convention. Those meetings were shifted to Pittsburgh, with the vice-presidents scheduled to meet tomorrow, and the board on Friday. Presumably those meet-

ings will also decide on recommendations for the CIO presidency.

Acting quickly, the United Automobile Workers will hold a special session of its board in Detroit today with indications that it will recommend its own president, Walter Reuther, for the presidency. That question within the UAW's is also related somewhat to the internal intrigues within with Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer, reportedly interested in the auto union's presidency.

The steel union, on the other hand, is reported to be just as emphatic on a replacement from its own ranks, with Allan S. Haywood, organization director and executive

(Continued on Page 6)

High Court to Weigh Plea by Pittsburgh 5

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Supreme Court Justice Harold Burton tonight refused to grant a defense plea to halt the Smith Act trial of the Pittsburgh Five pending a review of their petition for a change of venue.

Burton told defense attorney Bertram Edises, however, that the petition of the defendants would go before the full membership of the Supreme Court at their next Saturday conference.

WAR CRIMINALS WIN POSTS IN WEST GERMAN ELECTION

FRANKFURT, Germany, Nov. 10.—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party lost ground yesterday in local elections involving about half of West Germany's voters, incomplete returns showed today.

The rightwing Refugee and Free Democratic parties, their ranks swollen by supporters of the recently dissolved, Naziistic Socialist Reich Party, and the Socialists gained ground in two of the three states where elections were held.

In Lower Saxony, Wilhelm Scheppmann, last chief of staff of Adolf Hitler's brown-shirted Storm

Troopers, and former panzer Gen. Hasso von Manteufel were elected to local councils. Scheppmann was a candidate of the Refugee Party, and Manteufel ran as a Free Democrat.

The former brownshirt had previously been on war criminal lists. The Socialists gained votes when they opposed the rearmament program to which Adenauer had committed his government to the U. S. State Department's anti-Soviet Atlantic Pact.

The Christian Democrats have been losing ground steadily in recent months.

HARRY BRIDGES JOINS GROUP BACKING VIENNA PEACE MEET

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—West Coast longshore leader Harry Bridges has joined the U. S. Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Congress of the Peoples for Peace. It was announced today by Dr. Willard Upshaw, the committee's executive director.

Bridges, president of the militant International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, thus joined a host of other distinguished Americans—Negro and white—who have lent their backing to the Peo-

ple's Congress, which convenes in Vienna Dec. 12. Prominent among Negro leaders already sponsoring the committee are Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Paul Robeson.

The committee has received numerous reports from abroad which indicate that the congress is arousing tremendous interest and activity in Western Europe. And from Toronto comes word that the Canadian Peace Congress has named as its top delegate to Vienna the long-time missionary in China, Dr. James C. Endicott.

AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP RALLY THURSDAY AT ROCKLAND PALACE

THE COMING CIO CONVENTION (1) CIO Needs Basic Review of Policy

By GEORGE MORRIS
(First of a Series)

WHAT NOW?

That was the question millions of people asked on the morning after the ballots were counted. The delegates on the way to the CIO convention opening in Los Angeles next week expect to have it answered. The big question is whether the CIO convention will fully examine the new situation and frankly face the truth. Unless the CIO does, it cannot even begin to draw the necessary conclusions for a new course as it enters a new stage of its history.

The problem goes deeper than a look into the facts of the 1952 election. The defeat of Stevenson on Nov. 4 was only the end-product of a program the CIO was committed to since 1946. The moment the CIO's leaders tied the organization to support of the Truman Doctrine-Marshall Plan line the workers were taken down a road that led to the Korea war, its economic by-products like inflation and high taxes, and the consequent political victory for labor's most blatant enemies on Nov. 4.

Many observers now concede that it was mainly the popular desire for an end of the Korean war and a revolt against the economic fruits that brought defeat to Stevenson. Even some labor leaders who backed Stevenson admit this. But for the most part these labor leaders do not draw the basic lesson. They simply curse the Korea truce issue because many of their followers were influenced by it sufficiently to shift votes to Eisen-

hower who sounded as though he pledged to bring a truce.

THE RESULTS of the election should not have surprised the labor movement. The narrow margin by which Truman won in 1948 and the disastrous outcome of the 1950 congressional race, when the Korea war already had an influence upon voters, should have indicated clearly that the labor movement was hitched to a chariot that was speeding toward defeat.

At a late stage of the 1952 election, AFL and CIO leaders sensed that their members were impressed by Eisenhower's "I'll go to Korea" pledge. Did they learn from their members and press Stevenson for a real peace program to counter Eisenhower's demagoguery? They did not. But in their final flood of campaign literature and oratory to the union members they found it "practical" to duck foreign policy entirely, and concentrated upon pictures of the Hoover-days depression, apple-selling and violence against bonus marchers and unemployed. They failed to see that a desire for a truce in Korea was the PRIMARY consideration with a decisive number of the workers.

The CIO leaders learned of the trend among their members, it was disclosed after the election, from a poll they took the week of Oct. 5 to 11 among their members, and wives of members, in a number of key industrial centers. They found the surprisingly large minority of 35 percent for Eisenhower with the sentiment 50-50 among the

women. The women they found were especially influenced by a desire for a truce in Korea and an end of the climb in prices and taxes.

As one CIO spokesman told the New York Herald Tribune: "We didn't do enough work among the wives and a lot of them must have persuaded their husbands to vote for Eisenhower."

It can be pointed out of course, that most workers of the strongly unionized industrial centers still voted for the Democrats, as they did repeatedly since Roosevelt's first election. Millions of unionists and Negro people have broken completely with the party of Hoover. No GOP promises sway them, or they cling to illusions that the Democrats still express the peace, civil rights and other policies of Roosevelt.

But it is even more important to see that in some of the most important CIO-AFL strongholds, like Allegheny County (Pittsburgh), the vote was almost tie, with 369,273 for Stevenson and 355,053 for Eisenhower. The labor movement helped turn out a record registration, but the advice of its leaders was ignored by many of their followers on election day.

LOOKING BACK to the Chicago convention of the CIO in 1950 when the lessons of that year's Congressional campaign were glossed over, we are left wondering if the Los Angeles convention will show the same reluctance to face the realities. In 1950 we were told that the Democrats named "hacks" in-

stead of candidates of "stature," didn't "consult labor," or their city machines didn't work well.

There was truth in all those reasons. But the main lesson that the people held the Truman administration mainly responsible for the Korea war and that the Tafts and Nixons were demagogically making the most of that issue, was conveniently overlooked by CIO analysts. The CIO leaders feared the truth because the truth contradicted the Truman foreign policy which they supported.

Why and how did the CIO become entangled in the trap? The decisive movement was in 1946 when its leaders faced the alternative: to depend on the strength of its rank and file and earlier fighting tradition, and preserve its unity for new advances, like organization of the South; or to tie itself to the newly-proclaimed Truman Doctrine-Marshall Plan pro-war line, and split its own ranks by waging war on those who held to the Roosevelt policy of peaceful co-existence of capitalist and socialist countries.

The choice by the CIO's leaders of the Truman line, despite the warning of its left, also gave evidence of loss of fighting spirit among them and a fear for the fate of the organization if it were weaned from the Democratic Party's "protective" hand. They lost faith in their own rank and file and placed greater reliance than ever on "protection" by the administration in Washington.

The policy they chose in 1946 led them further on that road.

Affiliates which didn't conform were attacked, raided and eventually expelled. Thought control was introduced. The autonomy of CIO organizations was greatly curtailed, especially on the right to endorse political candidates of their choice. The qualification for leadership became not ability and union record, but a person's stand towards Truman's foreign policy and Truman's party. Much of the CIO's treasury and strength often went not for constructive union needs but for the war on the "non-conformists." Organization work in the South that began with a bang in 1946 came to a virtual standstill.

THE CONDITION that led the CIO to this losing course worsened since 1946 to a point that by 1952 election time its tie to the Democrats became tighter, and dependence upon government "favors" and, in effect, submission to government influence, increased. Confidence in the rank and file and the strength of the CIO dwindled to a new low. It became almost incomprehensible to the CIO's leaders that a labor movement could stand on its own feet or that a time may come for a regime in Washington not composed of "friends of labor."

The course followed has, therefore, left the CIO's union dangerously exposed to an attack as the Tafts, McCarthys, Jenners and Nixons, with Eisenhower their front man in the White House, sharpen their knives for the opening of Congress. The employers, it need hardly be added, are preparing a more arrogant and tougher line for the next round of wage negotiations, confident the government will be openly on their side to the last detail.

This opinion is held not only by those on the left. Others, among them John L. Lewis often expressed the same view. It is no longer an issue between the

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Shops

(Continued from Page 3)

for Eisenhower. When he came in Wednesday morning, I said to him, "I see your man won."

"What do you mean, my man?" he answers. "I don't trust Eisenhower anymore than Truman. I just figure nothing could be worse. And maybe it could be better."

Three things appeared to stand out with workers who voted Republican. A deep resentment toward the administration on the Korean war, high prices and the wage freeze.

In at least three shops the wage freeze was a particularly strong issue. These were shops that had won wage increases months ago. But so far they have not seen a cent of these raises. Approval of the increases had been tied up in the red tape of the WSB. The workers had written letters to Washington, to government officials and to Congress pressing for action on their needed raises. But they got no satisfaction. In one case a Democratic Congressman had replied he was too busy to pay attention to their requests because he was occupied with problems of the Korean war.

"Do you wonder that workers couldn't get excited about Stevenson and that some even, in desperation, voted for Eisenhower?" a local business agent said.

A shop steward, a longtime American Labor Party supporter, said there were some Hallinan and Bass votes in his shop, a machine plant of about 250. "But it didn't amount too much," he said. "The newspapers and the television clamped a blackout on the Progressive Party and the workers didn't get a chance to learn that it was the only party which stood for the things they wanted—cease-fire, no wage freeze, low prices and taxes."

BOSSSES' ARROGANCE

"In a number of plants one heard stories about the bosses displaying new arrogance. They were the bosses of larger plants. A business agent told me that employers in some smaller plants were actually worried, fearing this meant a go-ahead signal for the monopolies."

In one plant of about 800 workers, the grievance committee ran into the greater employer arrogance in their first post-election negotiations. A participant in that session described the meeting.

"Before we could say anything the boss starts to talk. 'I guess you people didn't like the election results,' he says. 'Well, I do. It's our inning now and don't you forget it. Things aren't going to be all one-sided from here on out.'"

"Our shop chairman takes a look at him and then says, 'Maybe your man did get elected Mr. I know damn well he's not my man. But we didn't come in here to discuss politics. We came in here to settle a grievance.'"

"And if you think a Republican President, or a Democratic one for that matter, makes any difference on this grievance, you've got another thing coming, Mr. The workers in this shop still know how to handle grievances."

How did the grievance come out? I asked this worker.

"Oh," he said, almost as an afterthought. "We won the grievance."

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On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Money from a 'Stranger' And Many, Many Others

A MAN WHOSE NAME I do not know, and whose face I did not recognize, stopped me in a Harlem subway station the other morning.

"Are you Abner Berry?" the stranger asked.

"Yes, I'm Abner Berry," I answered cautiously.

"I thought I recognized you," the man continued. "And are you headed for the Daily Worker office right now?"

"Yes, I am," I replied, still being cautious. "Why?"

"Oh!" said the man, his face breaking into a warm smile, "I had wanted to send you something for the paper's financial drive. Will you take it now?"

I assured him I would be glad to take his contribution while he fished a ten dollar bill from his wallet, handed it to me as we both thanked each other above the roar of the morning subway rush.

"We sure do need this!" I yelled to him as he made his way out of the station.

"Sorry I couldn't have gotten to you sooner," he said as he disappeared in the crowd, making his way to the street.

AMONG THE contributors and their contributions were: the reader who sent a \$50 war bond. . . . A Philadelphia fan who sent in \$48. . . . Fifty dollars from a group of Florida readers who invited us to visit them in the Citrus Belt. . . . Ten dollars came from F. L. in Brooklyn. . . . Two friends of the Upper

Bronx sent \$5, and ten dollars came to this column from a Harlem domestic worker.

My adding machine put this with the \$55 already noted and came up with the sum of \$238. That is a good beginning, and our collective thanks go to each and every contributor. We await word—and money—from the newly-inspired.

WHILE I'M SPEAKING about the Daily Worker and the loyalty of its readers, it is good to examine some of the reasons for the paper's support.

Some of us will remember last year when the Founding Convention of the National Negro Labor Council was announced. Well none but a few small Negro newspapers even took note of the fact that such a significant convention was to take place. The Daily Worker kept its readers informed of every development toward the convention and reprinted instructions as to who could be a delegate and how to get there. This news of the Negro Labor Council in the Daily Worker drew red-baiting blasts from some Midwest capitalist newspapers. But when this writer attended the NNLC convention as a reporter, he was warmly thanked by many of the delegates for the service which this paper performed in keeping many Negro and white workers abreast of this historic development.

The NNLC has scheduled its Second Annual Convention for

Nov. 21, 22 and 23, to be held in the Cleveland, Ohio, City Auditorium. Again this paper is doing its best to keep its readers informed of all developments in this trade union movement to wipe out the color line on jobs and within the labor movement. For this is a working class paper. Its editorial program calls for an all-out fight against jimcrow and for Negro-white working class unity. The Daily Worker cannot be just an observer of such a development as the NNLC—it is a participant and a partisan. It is not neutral as between those who uphold jimcrow and those who are fighting against it. And this partisanship is especially true in the case of those who seek to fight jimcrow on a working class basis and thereby further the unity of the labor movement.

OR TAKE ANOTHER issue. When most of the New York commercial press was preoccupied with "crime" stories and the need for more cops, last May and June, the Daily Worker reporter, Mike Singer, was busy writing a series of articles in defense of New York victims of the "slum clearance" program. Now these victims number tens of thousands and increase each day. Those articles have furnished the basis for the fight for homes for the homeless and the soon-to-be-homeless.

This is only to mention two issues which have stood out for reader of The Worker and Daily Worker. But every day its readers know that they have a champion, voicing their demands for stopping the killing in Korea and restoring national sanity and a national prosperity based on producing the goods we all need so badly.

These are some of the things which are behind those contributions that will pour in steadily until we have satisfied our creditors, freeing this paper to continue the people's fight for peace and freedom.

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PHILIP MURRAY

PHILIP MURRAY'S death marks the passing of one of the most influential and best known top figures of American labor.

Of Murray's half century in the labor movement, the part best known to the American public was the past generation—when he was a leader in the United Mine Workers, a director of the CIO's steel organizing drive, and head of the CIO since the start of the war.

Whether one agreed with Murray or not, all conceded he occupied a position of powerful authority in the American trade union movement—an authority his associates admit they cannot fill.

Murray died as he was about to face the greatest test of his many years as a labor official; for the first time since the CIO was founded it was to enter a period without the feeling (groundless as it was) that it had a friend in the White House. Only a few hours before his death he had told a steel workers' gathering that he would reserve his views on the results of the election for the convention of the CIO scheduled a week hence in Los Angeles.

In their obituaries, the New York Times and the rest of the anti-labor press, hastened to shower high praise on Murray, most of it for his anti-Communism and active support of the Truman foreign policy. This was the period of witchhunting within the CIO, of raids, and the period when the CIO suffered a severe decline in membership.

It is significant, however, that those who praise him so highly now, and who, incidentally, tried hard to smash or weaken the union he headed, omit reference to the long period of about a decade in Murray's life when he followed a policy of uniting all forces in the CIO, including those on the left, to further the great organizing drives and support of the war against fascism. That was the period of greatest militancy and success in the CIO's history.

Those were days when the cooperation of the left forces was not only welcomed, but sought, for organization of the steel, auto and other workers. Murray frequently denounced the congressional witchhunters. Through the trying war years Murray fought against those who wanted the left excluded from CIO leadership.

Obviously the writers of the obituaries for Murray in most daily papers want the workers to forget his attitude between 1936 and 1946. But it would seem, as the CIO enters the next difficult stage of its history, it needs the spirit of that period more than ever. It needs the unity of all its forces, and those it expelled, to meet the new attempts the anti-labor forces will make to bring back the conditions of pre-CIO days.

ARMISTICE AND THE NAZIS

AS THE AMERICAN people recall the Armistice of 1918, they also read in the papers that the Nazis are making a comeback in the West German elections.

An SS leader has been elected to a district council in Lower Saxony, West Germany. This was the cruelest gang of torturers and war criminals in Hitler Germany. They are making a comeback thanks to the Truman-Eisenhower policy of keeping Germany divided and restoring fascist war power "against Communist-aggression." But few people in Germany or Europe are fooled by this alibi. They know that when Truman, Acheson and Dulles decided to rearm the German Nazis, and when Eisenhower shook hands with the Nazi generals saying "let bygones be bygones," they were planning new aggressions.

The Armistice of 1918 brought to an end a ghastly and criminal war in which the people had no interest at stake. It was a war to make profits for the bankers and munition makers. It was a war to divide the colonial empires. Patriotic Americans like Eugene V. Debs went to jail as "traitors" for refusing to believe President Wilson's lie that it was a "war to make the world safe for democracy." Today, patriotic Americans are being framed to prison because they challenged the Korean war, because they refuse to believe that it is good for America that we revive the German Nazis, and that it is bad for America to have trade, friendly relations with the Soviet Union and China.

Let us commemorate today the smashing defeat of the Hitler-Hirohito war machine by the American-Soviet war alliance, and let us strive to prevent another world war by reviving the policy of American-Soviet cooperation for peace and trade. Let us compel an armistice in blood-soaked Korea to do honor to this day.

HARVESTER STRIKERS HERE

Due to a typographical error the wrong date was listed yesterday for the United Labor Action Committee meeting at which a delegation of International Harvester strikers is scheduled to speak. The meeting will take place today (Tuesday) not Thursday as it appeared in these columns. The meeting will be held at 10 a.m. at the Furriers Joint Council, 250 West 20th St.



Nat'l Negro Labor Council: 1 Year Growth and Struggle

By PETTIS PERRY

In the one year of its existence, the National Negro Labor Council has made some very significant advances. A year ago there were just 16 Councils in as many cities; now there are more than 35—a growth of more than 100 percent in one year.

This growth was made despite that fact that the labor bureaucracy—Reuther, Dubinsky, Murray and Green, especially—have gone to every possible length to destroy the Negro Labor Councils. The labor lieutenants of Big Business have made full use of their Negro misleaders, spearheaded by A. Philip Randolph, head of the AFL Pullman Porters Brotherhood, and Willard Townsend, president of the CIO-Transport Service Employees Union, to carry out red-baiting disruption among Negro workers.

These creatures have shown that they are willing servants of the white labor bureaucracy which has failed to do away with jimcrow policies within their own unions. It is known, for example, that there are about 32 job classifications in the steel industry and that Negro workers at present are to be found in only eight of them. It is also known that the 34 international unions which still bar Negroes as full members are primarily AFL and independent railroad brotherhoods. But this does not faze Mr. Randolph and Mr. Townsend one bit. They close their eyes to all of this real white supremacy.

The National Negro Labor Council, on its part, has surmounted the splitting tactics of the bureaucrats; the Council is growing and its program is expanding in a real struggle for jobs for Negroes. The fight against job discrimination at the Sears Roebuck store in Cleveland, Ohio, is rallying large sections of the Negro community and its organizations. At the same time, the Cleveland action is winning the deep admiration and support of many white workers.

The fight of the NNLC from Coast to Coast on the issue of jobs and upgrading has added something new to the labor movement. Whether or not the Council has achieved its goal of 100,000 new jobs is beside the point; it remains that the

NNLC has done a great service in pushing forward the whole Negro liberation movement.

There is still much confusion to be overcome among white progressives on the question of the NNLC. There is still too little recognition that this organization can play a very important role in exerting influence over right-led internationals on the question of the rights of Negro workers. Such influence would certainly facilitate united actions on a number of other related issues important to progressives and the whole trade union movement.

The NNLC can also be instrumental in uniting Negro workers in all industries and communities, thus strengthening the alliance between the Negro people and the whole labor movement.

Let us take one example. In Chicago, the existence of the NNLC influenced the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union to reorganize its Fair Employment Practices Committee which is now conducting a laudable fight on hiring and upgrading, especially where the issue affects Negro women workers. And in the CIO - United Automobile Workers Union, because of the NNLC, there is now at least discussion of the Negro workers' problems, for the first time in a long while.

This year, the Council faces some perplexing problems which all friends of Negro freedom in the labor movement should pitch in to help solve:

1. How can the NNLC bring to its coming convention a larger group from unions, such as building trades, building service, railroads among AFL and independents, and from steel, auto, rubber, etc., in the CIO?

2. How to encourage representatives from these groupings to share NNLC leadership on a local and national scale.

3. How more rapidly to push forward the job campaign in such lily-white industries as air-

lines, interstate trucking, railroad and utilities.

4. How to promote the fight for FEPC in every city, county and state, as well as nationally. And in connection with this, the fight for FEP clauses in every union contract.

5. How to develop the broadest possible coalition in every area of the NNLC, the entire labor movement and community organizations.

These are key problems which confront the NNLC as it moves to its 2nd convention. The solution of these problems should further the role it has played in stimulating the whole Negro liberation movement. And this is no small task at the present.

Editorial note. The 2nd Convention of the National Negro Labor Council is scheduled for Cleveland, Ohio, in the Municipal Auditorium, Nov. 21, 22, 23. Readers wishing further information may write to Convention Headquarters, NNLC, 5311 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.

CIO Convention

(Continued from Page 4)

right and left. It is a question of taking a course that will save the labor movement from destruction or weakening to a point of ineffectiveness. All from left to right agree the labor movement is seriously threatened.

The CIO, as other labor bodies, can hardly afford to lose time or experiment with new illusions, before they shift to a policy of firm independence on a footing that will enable it to meet all attacks that may come. This demands first of all a break with the policy that tied the CIO to the now repudiated war line. It demands a frank recognition that the CIO is entering a new stage—a stage of more intense employer attacks and not even a pretense of government friendship for the workers. Above everything it demands confidence in the rank and file, greater democracy to the members and preservation of unity in their ranks, to release their militant spirit and vigilance in defense of their social and economic standards. It demands labor unity in defense of the interests of the workers and a break with the repudiated pro-war line.

(To be continued.)



Elizabeth Flynn

(Continued from Page 1)

changed the subject and asked if she recalled the conversation she had with the late Fiorello LaGuardia in 1921 when he was a Congressman.

She said she saw LaGuardia at that time in Washington and thanked him for his work for the freedom of Vincent St. John, IWW leader, from Leavenworth prison. She recalled that during that meeting, LaGuardia introduced her to a Southern Senator as "that terrible IWW organizer," much to the embarrassment of the Senator.

Marks then produced an article Miss Flynn wrote about the LaGuardia meeting in an effort to show she was still an IWW organizer in 1921. She said she knew LaGuardia personally since he returned from the Air Service in World War I. She repeated the story about the introduction to the Senator, but said she was not a member of the IWW at that time.

Marks directed his questioning to Miss Flynn's activities from 1918 to 1926.

"I devoted all my time to labor defense from 1918 until I got sick in 1926," she declared.

LABOR DEFENSE

She described her work in the Labor Defense League, the Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense. She told of her work in defense of Charles Ruthenberg, a founder of the Communist Party, and of the Irish labor leader, James Larkin, who were tried in New York under the state criminal anarchy law. She described her defense work in the Michigan frameup of the Communist leaders in the early 1920's.

Marks noted that in her pamphlet, written in 1948, in defense of the national Communist leaders, Miss Flynn said that throughout the existence of the party not a single act of force and violence had been proved against the party. "I believe that's true," Miss Flynn declared.

Marks demanded to know if there were any convictions in any of those cases that followed World War I.

Defense attorney John T. McTernan objected that the 13 defendants in this case were now

"being tried on the basis of verdicts in past cases."

Judge Edward J. Dimock allowed the prosecutor to proceed. Miss Flynn told the jury no Communists were convicted in the federal courts in that period.

"Some were convicted in state courts of violating the anarchy and criminal syndicalist laws," she said. "But that didn't end the cases, Mr. Marks."

She said William Z. Foster was acquitted in Michigan and that Ruthenberg, who was convicted under the same indictment, died while his case was on appeal. She said her work brought her into defense activity on behalf of the Socialist leader, Eugene V. Debs, and the IWW leader, Bill Haywood.

Marks then shifted to another subject.

Q. At one time you believed in sabotage being employed in the class struggle?

A. When I was very young.

Q. The IWW believed economic action was sufficient to achieve socialism?

A. Yes, they did.

Q. When you joined the Communist Party you believed political activity was necessary?

A. Yes, that's correct.

Miss Flynn said that there were many shadings of opinion in the IWW on questions of socialism.

None of the cross-examination dealt with the activities of Miss Flynn and her 13 co-defendants during 1945-1952, the period covered by the indictment.

Marks introduced 10 books and documents, all published prior to the indictment period. He questioned Miss Flynn on her private life, about her marriage in 1908 and her divorce in the early 20's. He demanded to know the name of Miss Flynn's physician who treated her when she was confined in Portland, Ore. from 1926 to 1936 with a heart ailment.

She said the doctor is now deceased and she did not believe dragging the name of a dead physician's family into the case would be of any value. The judge ruled, however, she should name the doctor, whose name was finally made part of the trial record.

Miss Flynn is scheduled to continue testifying under cross-examination when the trial resumes Wednesday at 10:30 a.m.

French Communists Oust Guingouin

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The French Communist Party today announced the ouster of a regional leader, Georges Guingouin on grounds of "deviationism and misappropriation of funds." A Communist communique accused him of "open attacks against the party."

Vishinsky

(Continued from Page 1)

war, but had by omissions and disclosures showed conclusively that it was the Syngman Rhee government which had launched the aggression.

Such proof, Vishinsky continued, came from the United Kingdom's delegate Selwyn Lloyd and Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who had adduced no proof whatsoever in support of their charge that the aggression came from the North; from French delegate Hoppenot's thesis that the North Korean government had been guilty of not calling on the United Nations, but of counterattacking on its own; from the discrepancy of dates in the UN Korean Commission's report on which the Security Council allegedly based its decision of June 27, 1950; and from the "Syngman Rhee agent" who had spoken to the Committee, apparently without coordinating his speech with his "American bosses," and had freely admitted that the Rhee regime had had all intentions to commit aggression against North Korea.

The debate to date, Vishinsky concluded, had again shown that the U. S. ruling circles were not interested in a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, but only in wrecking the armistice talks. He said the U. S. government was still bent on a "military solution" of the Korean question, a "solution by force of arms."

Vishinsky massed the burden of his argument in an effort to clarify the war prisoner question, which he said boiled down to the question of the "free will" of the war prisoners, and the position of the U. S. military commanders, their government and the ruling circles of the U. S.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Here, Vishinsky defended the established legal and moral principles which the majority of the world's governments had given their word to observe and defend. He even defended the position on war prisoners of Abraham Lincoln's Union armies, as well as the principles of present U. S. military instructions to troops in the field as they related to the question of war prisoners—principles which he said the present U. S. ruling circles were violating.

Declaring that any and all screening was incompatible with all existing conventions on prisoners of war, Vishinsky dwelt at length on the kind of screening conducted by the U. S. military authorities. The question asked of the prisoners, he said, were "leading question"—designed to elicit specific answers and suggesting the answers—which are expunged from the record of all legal proceedings because they are meaningless. He said the prisoners were warned 24 hours ahead of interrogation that they would be interrogated, and cautioned not to speak to anyone about their decision. The prisoners were also told their decision would be irrevocable. All this, he declared, was intimidation which made nonsense of the idea that the prisoners had freedom of expression, freedom to express their alleged "free will."

Referring to the double-talk of the U. S. commanders about not wishing to repatriate prisoners "at the point of a bayonet," Vishinsky declared that "it is the U. S. command which daily uses bayonets against prisoners."

BARBAROUS METHODS. "We know what kind of screening procedure, what barbarous methods were used," he declared. Screening had been conducted "under the muzzles of machine guns," with whole units of South Korean troops "only slightly diluted by American troops" standing by. He said the existing regime in American prison camps was one of "open terror."

He declared that the principle of "free will" did not apply to prisoners of war, who were soldiers, members of armed forces, who "could not go north or south at will," but who remained soldiers in captivity. Thus, it was clear, he said, that a war prisoner's will was "subordinated to military discipline."

The principal divergence, said Vishinsky, between his delegation and other delegations who had spoken in behalf of the U. S. position was that some delegates had declared the obligations of states must be subordinated to the will of individuals. However, he pointed out, international law was explicit on the obligatory repatriation of war prisoners, as shown by Articles L18 and 7 of the 1949 Geneva Convention; by the laws governing a neutral state's obligations toward prisoners who escaped and took refuge in its territory but desired to return to the battlefield.

Vishinsky and the Mexican and Peruvian proposals were unacceptable because they, too violated the international agreements in respect to war prisoners and allowed forcible retention of war prisoners. He welcomed the statements of both Mexican and Peruvian spokesmen emphasizing the necessity for a humane settlement of the war prisoner issue.

The only acceptable ground for settlement of the prisoner issue, Vishinsky said, is the Geneva Convention, and the Soviet Union would not budge from this position.

Plenary meetings of the General Assembly are expected to hear further discussion of the issue tomorrow. An important statement by Mme. Pandit of the delegation of India is expected, as well as remarks by Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the French Foreign Minister, M. Schuman.

Philip Murray

(Continued from Page 3)

vice-president of the CIO, as its candidate.

Reports that James B. Carey and Joe Curran are considered as candidates are not taken seriously. But it is possible that disagreement between the two large unions—steel and auto—may result in a compromise on some lesser known figure of another union.

While James Thimmes was viewed as a possible candidate for the steel union's presidency, the United Steelworkers of America was strife-ridden in its upper echelons in recent years over a successor in the event of Murray's

Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 1)

security and improved living conditions in a country and world at peace.

The peace appeal to Eisenhower was distributed to shop workers of Local 758 in a special notice. In the same notice, union officers Bey and Pinta told the MMS members:

"Our union endorsed neither presidential ticket in this campaign, feeling that neither major candidate or platform was satisfactory to labor. Now that the election is over, let our employers understand that if they take the results of the election as a signal to cut wages and bury our conditions and our union, they will make a big mistake. We will protect our union and our conditions."

"Likewise, if the new administration seeks to attack labor and side with Big Business, let them realize that labor is strong and will not give up the gains we have won. We don't want a war, we don't want a depression. . . ."

Iran's Shah Blocks Action on Qavam

TEHERAN, Iran, Nov. 10.—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi has blocked parliament action against former Premier Ahmed Qavam, charged with responsibility for last July's bloody Teheran crisis, it was announced today.

Former Minister Hossein Fatemi told a press conference the Shah delayed the action by refusing to sign a bill against Qavam until he received further clarification from Premier Mohammed Mossadegh.

The bill authorized prosecution of Qavam and called for confiscation of his property.

rumored retirement. Murray himself took note of this in same vigorous remarks last January at a convention. He pointed at unnamed people in the union whom he charged with being too much occupied with internal politics.

Others mentioned as likely successors of Murray in the steel union are secretary-treasurer David J. McDonald and Joe Germano, head of Chicago area district, largest of the union.



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- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

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 - 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
 - 4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.
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Herald Trib Radio Critic Raps Organized Bigots on West Coast

By DAVID PLATT

Organized bigotry on the West Coast is concentrating its venom these days on radio and television news programs.

They are trying to dictate the "makeup of radio or TV news as they have succeeded so well in imposing their will on the content and personnel of entertainment programs," said John Crosby, Herald-Trib radio-TV critic in his column the other day.

If they succeed, he says, "the country is indeed in terrible shape."

The pressure groups of which there are dozens in Los Angeles include the Gerald L. K. Smith group, the Liberty Belles, organized by Vivian Kellems, Freedom Clubs organized by Rev. James W. Fife of the "enormously rich" Congregational Church, the Pro-American League, the Wage-Earners Committee.

(Last year Fife was frequently lambasted for the anti-Semitic tone of his forums on radio station KFAC. One of the leaders of the Wage Earners Committee is Myron C. Fagan, better known as the "road company G. L. K. Smith. Fagan's anti-Communism, the Jewish Journal Opinion once said, is a cloak behind which he carries on a 'virulent' form of anti-Semitism in Hollywood.—D. P.)

Their propaganda, says Crosby, is directed at the advertising sponsor who "quavers with fear every time he gets 10 letters denouncing one of his actors."

Mind you, says Crosby, these professional bigots are not opposed to the opinions of the newsmen.

"Radio or TV newsmen," he points out, "except for commentators, of which Southern California has only one, are not permitted the luxury of opinion. They just tell the news as they see it."

Although Crosby does not say so, it is no secret that most of the time their reporting of the news in



no ways differs from the opinions of the organized bigots.

What the Gerald L. K. Smiths are up to is something that has shocked even those who have become hardened to the broadcasting of dishonest news about the world we live in. Their aim, says the Herald-Trib critic, is to place "certain areas of news" out of bounds for radio and TV newsmen.

"This," says Crosby, "is monkeying dangerously not only with freedom of the press but their own precious freedom to be informed."

As an example of their activity, Crosby cites what happened to a discussion program in Los Angeles called "America Votes Tonight."

"One topic discussed was the proposition: 'Should Red China be admitted to the United Nations.' A storm of protest arose, not because the panel members wanted Red China in the UN but simply because they discussed the problem at all. The program soon lost its sponsor and is now off the air."

Another local news program, said Crosby, had the practice of interviewing any one who happened to be prominent in the news that day.

One day a city official was fired for refusing to answer questions about his political beliefs. His ouster was the main story in many Los Angeles papers and "the official was accordingly interviewed on this program."

What happened? "The protest groups instantly raised an outcry over the fact that he was allowed to appear at all."

This, says Crosby, puts a "ridiculous and dangerous limitation on a reporter's duties and obligations."

It means that some news is "untouchable."

It means that the reporter can dwell on "some facts, not on others."

Crosby says that the Radio and TV News Broadcasters Clubs of Southern California are fighting "any such limitations" to the best of their ability.

He didn't say whether the broadcasters clubs were simultaneously fighting to end the "ridiculous and dangerous" limitation on honest news about certain "unpopular" areas of the world.

The organized bigots, said Crosby, are in a good position to continue their "enjoyable task of suppressing everything they disagreed with."

"There are some 20 radio stations in Los Angeles all fighting for the dwindling advertising dollar. The competitive situation being what it is, the stations are more than prone to give in at the very threat of a sponsor dropping a program. And sponsors are pushovers in the face of any sort of organized letters-writing campaign."

If that is so—let the sponsors hear the voices of liberty instead of bigotry.

"They should hear," said Sheldon Stark, radio and TV writer at a recent anti-blacklist rally, "instead of the voice of the witch-hunter, the true voice of this country—the voice of freedom."

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

About \$\$\$, Upsets, T and A, Et Al...

THE MONDAY MORNING MAIL continues the steady flow of money this way for the paper's fund drive. Listen to this letter from Queens:

"Dear Les—Enclosed find \$19 from three couples out for a 'big' Saturday night. After a little discussion we all decided that rather than spend the money on entertainment we would go to one of our homes, drag out the old guitar, have some coffee and send the dough to a place where it would really count in the struggle for a decent world for us and our children. We had a fine time. Keep up the fight!—Three Galivantin' Couples."

See, the fund drive is a social influence tool!

With readers like the "Three Galivantin' Couples" how can the paper help but keep up the fight? Hope they make a date soon for a sextette rendition of "Oh What a Beautiful Morning" when the fight for peace is won.

Ten dollars comes with a note "Dear Lester—Accept this for the fund from a Brooklyn fan."

Another Brooklyn fan—the world is full of Brooklyn fans!—sends \$2 with a note saying, in part: "Being an avid sports fan, your column has always been a fine source of information to me, as well as a weapon in the struggle for democracy in sports. Yours

Which One Has 'A Distance to Go'?

Aside to Milton Gross of the "Post." Nat Clifton, the man "still learning to play basketball," with "a considerable distance to go before becoming a top pro," has scored 20 and 22 points in the Knicks' first two league games, leading the team in each. He is STILL the club's top rebounder and defensive ace.

for Peace and a White Sox-Dodgers World Series in 1953. . . . MM." An enclosed clipping from the November "Sport" Magazine goes into the origins of the now defunct All America Football Conference, founded, as MM recalls, by "that great Chicago Tribune promoter, Arch Ward," and, according to the "Sport" account, destined to be a lily-white league.

It relates how Cleveland coach Paul Brown, at the 1944 organization meeting, refused to back down on signing Bill Willis, great Negro guard from Ohio State, despite pressure from the owners. (Willis turned out to be one of the great linemen of all time, an all-league choice in both the Conference and the National League, and one of the original stars of the championship, record-shattering Cleveland Club. He is still in there.)

OUR COLLEGE FOOTBALL predictions got caught in the upset wringer this week, leaving us with 12 right, 8 wrong and 2 tie games. But we did salvage our "super special upset" of the week, with Syracuse coming through in the upstate mud to wallopp favored and apparently Bowl-bound Penn State. Our six defections were on Dartmouth wallopping tired Columbia—can football be fun to an undermanned line after five games of doubling up on offense and defense against fresh full platoon opposition?—Navy beating Duke, "Georgia" beating Penn, Pitt beating Ohio State, Nebraska beating Kansas and Notre Dame upending unbeaten Oklahoma in the TV special.

That last result sets up quite a ball game at East Lansing, Michigan, next Saturday between Notre Dame and Michigan State's number one rated club. After a glimpse of both, am free to say in advance that Notre Dame over Michigan State will NOT be our super special for the week. Like those Spartans.

This would be a TV honey, but the weekly game doled out to the screens by attendance-worried NCAA officials is Georgia Tech-Alabama. Which does give a glimpse at the unbeaten Engineers from Atlanta who just took Army apart 45-6. Against pretty fair opposition too. Alabama has wins over LSU, Georgia, Mississippi State and Miami to its credit and has lost only to Tennessee.

OVER ON THE pro front, those rugged Giants used their offensive versatility to beat the highly-touted Frisco 49ers in a big one at the Polo Grounds. After a quarter of "T" formation, they served up some "A," which is really a variety of ye olde single wing with power blocking ahead of the carrier, some nice deception with Princeton-type spinning by the fullback, and a better opportunity for passer Conerly as tailback to wait and spot his receivers than he gets chasing back from under the center's legs in the T.

With most everyone using the T these days, the Giants can and do create some confusion in defensive alignments by switching to the old-style attack. We'll see how Notre Dame handles Michigan State's interchanging offensive.

Stout Steve Owen, who isn't the dumbest coach in captivity, also brewed a little special defense for the dangerous running of McElhenny and Perry, playing what amounted to almost an eight-man line, stopping the 49 running attack cold, and proving that a balanced attack is still the payoff by yielding 352 yards on 18 completed passes and yet winning handily. It's only when a virulent running attack is working that pass receivers get behind the defense for T.D.'s. Of course, the Giant scheme needs fast, sure pass defenders and rapid, conclusive tackling of the pass receivers, and that's what it had in Tunnell, Rowe and Landry.

The victory kept the Giants even with the Cleveland Browns, who fielded their full team for the first time this year with the return of pass-matching end Dante Lavelli, and outside-running back Ken Carpenter. With balance restored to Paul Brown's attack, Graham was the old pass-master again and fullback Marion Motley, whose great Nagurski-like prime was five years ago in the old A.A., broke loose for runs of 59 and 52 yards.

Should be a great run between the young Giants and the veteran Browns from here on in, with a three-way fight in the other division between Frisco, L.A. and Detroit's resurgent Lions.

ARMISTICE DAY—Should be a hint to certain people that wars CAN end! . . . Anyone ever wonder why World War One's finish is an official holiday, schools closing and all, and the ending of the tremendous victory over fascism in World War Two has never even been considered for same? Could it just possibly be a reluctance by the witch-hunting authorities to have an annual solemn reminder that the great victory was won over mankind's enemies in conjunction with the socialist Soviet Union? Shouldn't vets of World War Two ask why THEIR war's finish isn't a holiday?

New Play by Nazim Hikmet, Turkish Poet Opens in Moscow

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR—Nazim Hikmet who lives and works here now has a new play "Story of Turkey" which is being produced by the Mossoviet Theatre. The heroic Turkish poet told this correspondent that he is also working on a movie scenario. Hikmet has been deeply moved by the actions of American women and others who have condemned the Korean war, in some cases returning medals given them for husbands or sons who have fallen in Korea. He is using some of these instances in the movie scenario.

At newspaper kiosks and in all the bookstores a striking book cover shouts these words: "America Wants Peace." It's a translation of Arthur Kahn's book based on his tour of the U. S. Put out in a large edition it is selling rapidly.

A new edition of Howard Fast's work has appeared recently. It contains the novels Freedom Road and Last Frontier, also Peckskill, several short stories and a selection of articles which have appeared in various newspapers here. Pravda, the other day, ran an article praising the stage productions of Fast's "Freedom Road" and "Thirty Pieces of Silver," both enjoying successful runs. The Pravda reviewer is impressed especially by the patriotic force with which Fast challenges the reactionary enemies of the American people.

American movie goers who have enjoyed "Grand Concert" can look forward to two other splendid

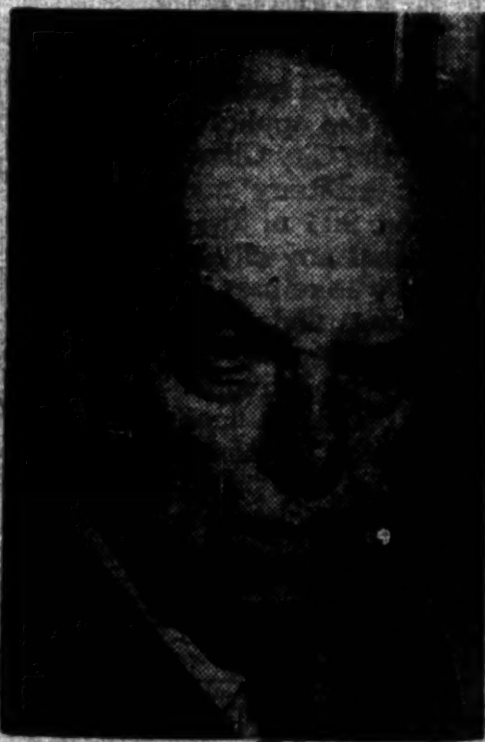
films on musical themes. One is called "Concert of Masters in Art" here and the other is a brilliant photoplay based on the life of Glinka, titled "Composer Glinka" here. Recalling how popular Khatchaturian's saber dance music from his ballet "Gayna" was on all our juke boxes, the saber dance sequence from that ballet in the first of these two new movie should wow American audiences. Done in color as almost all feature films are now, the dancing by the Armenian Theatre of Ballet and Opera to Khatchaturian's stirring music, is a treat to be seen not once but many times. The Venice scene in the Glinka movie and many others are as exciting as anything that's appeared on the screen. It's as good if not better than the movie Mussorgsky.

Byrd Forecasts GOP-Dixiecrat Regime in Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Sen. Harry F. Byrd, who refused to support the Democratic national ticket this year, stressed today that he expects the old coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats to hold sway again in the 83d Congress. He declared enough southern Democrats would vote with the Republicans to give the Eisenhower administration a "clear majority" on "sound measures."

Sen. Byrd suggested the Senate lineup will be similar to that which passed the Taft-Hartley Act over President Truman's veto.

The new Senate will include 43 Republicans, 47 Democrats and one independent.



DAVID BUBLIK
(Noted painter)

More Notables to Aid Theatre Rally For Rosenbergs

Adding their voices to the national and international protest against the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, thousands of cultural workers will participate in a theatre rally to obtain clemency for the Rosenbergs on Nov. 19 at the Palm Garden, 306 W. 52 St.

"From the Record," a living newspaper dramatization by Ted Pollack, author of "Wedding in Japan," and "Midnight Visitor," a dramatic sketch by Edward Eliscu, lyricist, writer, and producer will highlight the evening's program.

Nelson Algren, Waldo Frank, Ray Lev, Dashiell Hammett, David Bublik, Mervin Jules, and Max Goberman are among the sponsors of the rally, tickets for which may be obtained at Room 2, 1050 Ave. of the Americas, or by phoning MU 7-3360.

Calif. Churchmen Urge Truman To Save Rosenbergs

By BUDDY GREEN

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 10.—A group of East Bay churchmen and doctors added their voices to the thousands protesting the death sentences pronounced on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and in support of the campaign for executive clemency.

Rev. A. E. Williams, secretary of the state Baptist convention and pastor of Greater Faith Baptist church of Stockton, said:

"Personally I feel that the President should consent to reversal of the Rosenbergs' sentence on grounds that death for a charge of espionage has never been imposed on any American citizen."

Rev. C. J. Williams of Richmond, vice president of the Sunday School and Baptist training union of the state Baptist convention said:

"I don't like a spy even in church. If these people are guilty, they should be punished. But I don't think we should set a precedent by giving these people the death penalty, especially when it seems that sufficient evidence has not been presented against them."

Rev. J. L. Johnson, a pastor of St. John Baptist church of Vallejo, said in a letter, which he wrote to President Truman: "I feel the Rosenbergs are being treated unjustly before God and man... You as President have the power to grant executive clemency and save their lives."

Rev. Johnson's letter briefly reviewed the case for the President and quoted scriptures from the Bible.

Dr. C. L. Collins of Vallejo said: "It sets an extremely dangerous precedent when a civil court can pronounce a death sentence because of someone's way of thinking. It sounds the death knell for American democracy."

Dr. Delphine Palm of Vallejo said: "As a practicing pediatrician I am appalled at this attack on free thinking American motherhood."

High Court Voids Jimcrow In RR Cars

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Supreme Court today in effect ruled that segregation of Negro railroad passengers in jimcrow coaches is unconstitutional.

Negro leaders here believe, however, that since the decision is not self-enforcing it will take more time and more lawsuits before jimcrow coaches and segregated buses are a thing of the past.

The case before the high bench began in June, 1948, when William C. Chance, principal of a Negro school at Parmelee, N. C., riding an Atlantic Coast Line train from Philadelphia to Rocky Mount, N. C., was ordered by Conductor Alva S. Lambeth to move to the jimcrow car. Chance refused and at Emporia, Va., he was forcibly ejected from the train. He was then jailed by local authorities for "disorderly conduct."

With the aid of the NAACP, Chance filed suit for \$25,000 damages against the railroad and Lambeth. A federal jury awarded him \$50 damages for false arrest but

HUGHES-BREES A 'DISASTER' TO FURRIERS, HEARING TOLD

By MICHAEL SINGER

A demand for repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law broke through the routine testimony at the hearing on labor and industry problems conducted by the Joint Legislative Committee yesterday at the State Building, 80 Center St.

Henry Foner, Welfare Director of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, told the hearing that in the year and a half that the law has been on the books, it has had a "disastrous" effect. Many fur workers, he said, would have been eligible for benefits but for the 20-week employment provision in the Hughes-Brees Law. "At best, it is a seasonal industry," Foner said, "but during the past few years, the seasons have been getting shorter and shorter."

Foner charged that the Hughes-Brees Law was the "first big wedge into the rights to unemployment insurance benefits" and called on the committee to end the present "tax credit"—a "subtle form of the merit-rating system"—which results

in "rebates of hundreds of millions of dollars" to big corporations.

He urged unemployment insurance benefits of at least \$35 per week and \$3 for each dependent.

The Director of the State Unemployment Division, Milton O. Loysen, told the committee his agency was studying the effects of the 20-week clause in 17 seasonal and irregularly employed industries.

Asked whether the fur industry was included among the 17, Loysen said: "Yes, we are aware that this industry has been particularly hit."

The hearing, chaired by Republican Majority Leader of the Assembly Lee Mailler, disclosed a committee draft to a proposed law raising minimum wage standards to 75 cents an hour.

Harold Hanover, legislative officer of the State AFL, called for a minimum of \$1 an hour with time and a half over 40 hours.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union also declared the law fell short of labor's needs.

3 COLLEGE PROFESSORS SUE FOR REINSTATEMENT

Three college professors dismissed by the Board of Higher Education have filed a petition in the State Supreme Court of New York County to compel the Board of Higher Education to reinstate them. The three are: Dr. Vera Shlakman, who was assistant professor of economics at Queens College for 14 years; Dr. Bernard F. Riess, associate professor of psychology at Hunter College for 24 years, and Dr. Harry Slochower, associate professor of German at Brooklyn College for 27 years. They are represented by the Witt and Cammer law firm, attorneys for the Teachers Union.

found that the railroad's jimcrow regulation was "valid and reasonable."

Chance appealed to the Fourth Circuit Court, which reversed the lower court and held that segregation of Negroes in railroad coaches was an unconstitutional burden on interstate commerce. A new trial was held. Almost four years after the event a new federal jury awarded Chance \$55.

This time the railroad appealed, but the Fourth Circuit Court stood firm. The railroad company then appealed to the highest court. What the Supreme Bench did today was to refuse to consider the ACL's appeal, thereby upholding the ruling of the Fourth Circuit.

Previously the Supreme Court had struck down segregation statutes as applied to railroads in Louisiana and Virginia, but the jimcrow cars continued to operate as a result of "regulations" adopted by the railroads in lieu of the state laws. In 1950 the Supreme Court ruled, in a case involving segregation in dining cars, that jimcrow regulations, whether or not backed up by state laws, were unconstitutional. The court's action

The appeal termed the dismissal, through the application of Section 903 of the City Charter, "unlawful, unjust, arbitrary and capricious." (Section 903 of the Charter provides that any city official or employee who refuses to answer questions "regarding the property, government or affairs of the city... on the ground that his answer would tend to incriminate him" shall forfeit his position).

The petition points out that the dismissals violate the State Constitution which provides that "education is exclusively a state function concerning which the city may not legislate."

today was in line with these recent decisions.

However, there is nothing self-enforcing about the court's ruling. It is believed here that railroads in the south will continue to operate jimcrow coaches and will segregate Negroes into them until Congress outlaws them or action by the Negro people and progressive whites forces their complete extinction.

A case challenging the constitutionality of jimcrow schools in the District of Columbia was formally accepted for review today by the high court. The court announced it will hear arguments on this case as well as petitions from parents in Virginia, South Carolina and Kansas early in December.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

TONIGHT IS YOUTH NIGHT AT THE DOUGLASS SCHOOL. Register and attend a class tonight. Classes in The Negro People and the World Today at 7 p.m.; in Major Problems of U. S. Life: Their Causes and Solution, at 8:30 p.m. and a special Marxist Institute, 7:30-9 p.m. Frederick Douglass School, 124 West 12th St., (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 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